Newspapers and Magazines-1932

TOWNSEND IS EDITOR IN CALIFORNIA

Gary American 4-16-32

Former Gary Newspaper Man Rejoins Old Employer

Gary American

News from the Pacific coast this week disclosed that Chauncey Townsend, formerly editor of the Gary American, has secured a berth as managing editor of the California News, a newspaper published in Los Angeles. Its editor is David Eugene Taylor who formerly conducted a newspaper in Gary, the Gary Colored American of which the Gary American is an outgrowth. Mr. Townsend was employed as editor of Taylor's paper here and his recent connection in California is but the rejoining of two former associates.

Townsends' whereabouts were something of a mystery around Gary until recently when news of his new connection reached the

THE EAGLE'S PLATFORM

Eagle 8-26-32

The California Eagle Advocates

Los Angeles California

The hiring of Negroes as a matter of right, rather than as a concession in those institutions where their patronage creates a demand for labor.

The increased participation of Negroes in Municipal, State and National Government.

The abolition of enforced segregation and all other artificial carriers to the recognition of true merit.

The patronizing of Negroes by Negroes as a matter principle.

The more rapid development of those communities in which Negroes live, by co-operation between citizens and those who have business investments in such communitesi.

An enthusastic support for, and a greater degree of service at the hands of all social, civic, charitable and religious institutions.

Newspapers and Magazines-1932

The Denver Star

Entered as second class matter at the post office in the City of Denver, Colo.

Geo. G. Ross ..... Editor

Denver Star

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Newspapers and Magazines- 1932

Negro Youth Now Trying To Find Way in Industry

Amsterdam News

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

New York Times 3-16-32

THE other day a young business man approached me for my cut to appear in the first issue of a daily paper which he desires to start in Washington.

"A daily for the colored people of Washington!" I replied. "You cannot do it. You have not enough capital, and the business upon which such a newspaper would have to depend is inadequate."

Carter G. Woodson.

Frankly rebuking me, the young man said: "That's just the trouble with the older Negroes like you who will not break away from the slavery tradition that there are certain things which a Negro in this country cannot do. The only thing which educated men of your class can do is to teach, preach, or beg some boss for a political job. Why cannot I run a daily? If the Negroes subscribed to it in sufficiently large numbers, I can get just as much advertising as any newspaper in town. Of course, I was not taught such a thing in school. My education was largely negative, and to make a living I have had to forget what I was taught.

"When I met one of my former teachers the other day," continued the young man, "and in response to his inquiry I began to tell him what I am doing, the first thing he had to say was, 'You cannot do that, and you should not be so foolish as to try it.' And yet at that very time I was doing the thing which he told me that I could not do.

"How can you or anybody else figure out beforehand what I can do? How can you truthfully say that the Negro cannot do this and that when he has never tried to do such things? An individual is the best judge of his own capacity; and so is it with a race. As long as Negroes must go to others to find out what they should do, just so long will the race be afflicted with serfdom and slavery.

"The old Negroes," said he, "are too timid. They are afraid to undertake this or that because they might fail, and the little money invested therein will be lost. The matter of failing or losing should be the least of the worries of the Negro. He has nothing to start with; and if he fails he has not lost anything. He has merely come back to the starting point. In undertaking things new, the Negro has everything to gain and nothing to lose. Let him, therefore, go forward in the hope of a better day."

After this young man had talked to me in this fashion I was not sure that I could properly comply with the request to advise a group of young people of this type now doing a fine piece of work in a western city. They organized with persons not under 20 nor more than 35, the aim being to exclude those who are too young to think and to keep out also those who are too old to get away from their warped education in the slavery setting.

At first these young people were criticized as foolish and dangerous. In the same city at this time a group of older Negroes was at work trying also to open up new avenues of employment for people of color; and it was feared that the more aggressive organization would ruffle the feelings of the employers and cause the Negroes to lose what jobs they have.

While the older Negroes were doing nothing in this fashion, as most of us do, these younger people under a courageous leader made a survey of their neighborhood, found out how many patronized the stores of merchants on the corners, and secured the support of such persons in their campaign for recognition in the management and development of these businesses.

They did this, too, without begging. They merely went to these merchants in straightforward fashion saying, "You get our trade here. It is worth so much a year to you. We get nothing in return for what we give you. You bring into our community as helpers persons who do not give you this trade. You must let us share the prosperity which we bring you."

In this way this aggressive group in a small community has secured ten useful positions for Negroes who, heretofore, had never thought of working in such establishments. In the meantime the older Negroes who knew everything and did nothing are wondering how it happened.

This is the young Negro of today asserting himself. He has broken away from slavery and its traditions. He has recovered from the education imposed upon him by his traducers working through members of his own race. This young Negro does not understand every time exactly which way to go; but, believing that so far the race has not gone anywhere, the restless youth is ready to plunge to find a way out of the difficulties which beset his people.

And he is right. If you listen awhile to the advice that Negro leaders are now giving their people, if you carefully investigate the significance of what our teachers impart to students, if you examine closely what ministers are feeding their flocks on Sunday morning—if you will look into these things, you will readily understand why Negroes are now groping in the dark to find the nearest bread line These leaders have no program.

The message to the Negro has always been second-hand thought, long since discarded by the most progressive elements, but considered advisable in the case of the Negro to direct his course in a direction opposite to that pursued by others. No Negro should try to run a department store because he does not know the business, and the whites will not teach him. He must, therefore, stick to what his race was doing centuries ago. No Negro should open a factory because he does not control the raw materials, and he does not know the market. No Negro should try to run a daily because he cannot stand the competition of the better established journals. And so on we learn what we cannot do. When the educational process is finished, we are also finished.

To concede such preachments as true and despair will be suicidal. If the Negroes cannot do all of these things in spite of obstacles to be encountered, then the race had just as well die. If the Negroes concede that their path upward is blocked and conduct themselves accordingly, then they have ceased to serve any useful purpose, and the world will devise means for their extermination

NO SUCH THING AS NEGRO PAPER SAYS NEW YORK EDITOR

Tribune Washington D.C.

5-13-32

Wm. M. Kelley of Amsterdam News Addresses Forum At Howard

There is no such thing as a Negro newspaper, declared William M. Kelley, editor of the New York Amsterdam News, in an address before the Howard University Forum, Wednesday evening.

Mr. Kelley spoke on the subject of "Publicity versus Suspression."

The speaker said, "You either have a newspaper or you don't." He said all news should be printed, including crime, divorces and suicide. Each play a part in the scheme of things and should not be withheld from the public. Mr. Kelly said newspapers should be opposed to the suspression of news of any type. He declared a newspaper to be successful should render service and hold the confidence of its readers. The publication of crime acts as a deterrent, yet, on the other hand crime stories when given in detail informs the criminal element of the activities of police and is a course in crime for youths who have criminal tendencies, said the speaker.

Mr. Kelley was introduced by Prof. Sheen, of the department of journalism at Howard.

M. GRANT LUCAS EDITS JOURNAL

Tribune 5-20-32 Washington D.C.

The fourth number of "The Journal of the Columbian Educational Association of Washington, D. C.," has just been issued with M. Grant Lucas, editor and business manager.

The new Journal, a beautiful product is 12 x 9 and consists of 88 pages of reading matter of direct interest to teachers. Being a bicentennial edition it contains 84 illustrations, many of which are fit for framing by those interested in the local school system.

Below is an assertion made in the Journal explaining why the Journal is published:

"We publish the Journal in order to preserve a record of many of the deserving features of the work carried on in our schools. It is impossible to present all. Many worthy steps along progressive lines necessarily remain unknown.

"The pages of the Journal are not limited to any group or classification. It concerns all departments.

"It becomes the duty of the Editor of the Journay to make a statement concerning the non-appearance of the Journal last summer at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

"Following his return from California as a delegate to the Convention of the National Education Association we decided to postpone its publication till after the convention of the Department of Superintendence on the ground that the sympathetic interest and encouragement of the members of that body are indispensable for the successful work of education among our people. There is an increase of interest in all sections of the country.

"He also desires to express appreciation to those whose help and cooperation contribute to the success of the Journal."

Some of the highlights of the contents are articles by Dr. Frank W. Balou, Emory B. Smith, William John Cooper, Mary Church Terrell, G. Smith Wormley, John W. Davis, G. David Houston, Muriel Milton, Howard H. Long, Josephine Patterson, Kelly Miller, and Sarah M. Frazier.

The Columbian Educational Association in presenting the Journal for sale offers a good inducement to students who are working their way through school and college.

PRAISE CANCER CURE ARTICLE OF RACE MEDIC

Lost Tennessean Nov

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 13—(ANP)—The Associated Negro Press is proud of its staff, each and every one of whom is a specialist in some line of human endeavor in which he is an accepted authority It is often the pleasure of the service to quote from or make reference to some publication of general distribution which contains an article from the pen of an ANP editorial staff member. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson figures so quite frequently, a fact which may be regarded as not only a tribute to his ability and painstaking research, but constitutes a reflected praise of the calibre of ANP writers. 6/16/32.

In the April 20th number of the Medical Journal and Record, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, nationally known health authority and health editor of the Associated Negro Press has contributed a lengthy article dealing with the causes of degenerative diseases, especially Cancer. In order to make clear some of the highly scientific statements made by Dr. Jackson, it is necessary to say that degenerative diseases are those that come on after 40 years of age. Cancer comes under this classification and is today one of the greatest destroyers of mankind. The theory propounded by the well known Howard university professor is that poinsons from various forms of bacteria which are normal to the human body is not combated by care and body resistence so effect the body cells that they take on an unnatural growth and become cancerous.

When seen by the reporter, Dr. Jackson was not inclined to talk very much about his new discovery. He merely said, "no one know the cause of Cancer and possibly one theory is as good as the other and it will take time and much more experimentation to prove whether we are right or wrong. In fact, I prefer not to talk of it at this time except to say that a program to rid the body of tixins will do no harm and may do much good to prevent degenerate changes."

Dr Jackson has written previously for not only that medical publication acctpted by the profession everywhere as authoritative, but has contributed to the Practicioner of London, a European Journal of great professional influenc, and has written several volumes for government distribution. This work done in addition to his services on the faculty of Howard university, his private research work and the weekly articles for the Associated Negro Press marks Dr. Jackson as a busy and competent professional

CATHOLICS BALK IN ACCEPTING REVIEW

Afro-American

WASHINGTON—Dr. Thomas W. Turner, president of the National Catholic Federation for the Promotion of Better Race Relations denied this week that the Interracial Review is the organ of the federation. 11-5-32

This erroneous announcement occurs on the front cover of the new journal according to Dr. Turner. As a matter of fact the paper is the property of the Rev. Wm. M. Markoe, S.J., white, of St. Louis, Mo.

The Chronicle, at the Reverend Markoe's request was accepted as the Federation's Organ about four years ago and has been largely endorsed and supported by its members.

Whether or not the federation desires to adopt the new journal is a matter for future consideration, but any such announcement now is premature and unauthorized.

This statement was made, it is said, for the information of the numerous members who have made and are making inquiries as to the authority of the editor to change the name of Federation's Journal without bringing it first to the body itself.

Reporters covering the recent Catholic convention in New York City heard rumors of inside meetings which showed that, with the organization now making progress it is an attempt in some circles largely the clergy, to wrest control of the colored Catholics out of the hands of the laity. Of this movement Father Markoe was not an inactive exponent

Newspapers and Magazines- 1932

Europe.

EDITS NEGRO INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATION

George Padmore is Chief of Magazine in Berlin That Has a World-Wide Circulation.

BERLIN, Germany—(ANP)— A growing internationalism and a steady shift to the left among Negro workers through the world is the most significant sign of the times in the world today according to George Padmore, young and militant Negro editor of the "Negro Worker", published at Hamburg Germany. The success of the magazine, which is the organ of the International Trade Union of Negro Workers, is in itself an indication of the International and leftward trend of Negro thought.

Left United States

Although it may be little known in America, the "Negro Worker" is playing a large part in the centralizing of Negro discontent with world wide exploitation. The magazine aims to link up the many and varied forms of oppression and to point the way to their abolition through a universal struggle against capitalist-imperialism, its sponsors say.

Tall, dark, well groomed and well informed, Padmore himself might easily be mistaken for any of the hundreds of Negro collegians. In fact he is a graduate of a well known southern college who threw overboard Negro middle class traditions to link himself with the world working class movement. He went to Moscow several years ago where he became a member of the Moscow Soviet, the city council. Later he came to Hamburg to edit the magazine. In between times he has found time to write a book, "Life and Times of Negro Toilers", an expose of Negro exploitation which has been widely read and quoted.

Fights For The Cause

Under Padmore's editorship, the "Negro Worker" has become a sounding board for colored workers' grievances. Any issue of the 32 page periodical will reveal letters from the scattered corners of the colored world, baring the oppressions that trail in the wake of imperialist list for profits. So much feared is the magazine that England bars it from her colonies. To be caught reading it is a crime against the English government. But it circulates stealthily from hand to hand after it is brought in by sailors. Langston Hughes, among others, is one of its contributors.

"Only thru International solidarity of all workers, white and black', says Padmore, "can the Negro workers of America, Africa or elsewhere win their battles. The present crisis with its suffering is throwing the Negro to the left. Everywhere we note gains. This new spirit presages the end of the hundreds of years old system that has victimized all Negroes."

Newspapers and Magazines - 1932

Afro First Among Weeklies for 1931 Says John Louis Clarke

Veteran Kansas City Newspaper Man Makes Second Annual Survey of the Ten Best. Amsterdam News, Second; Courier, Third; Defender, Fourth; Guide, Fifth; Call, Sixth; Philly Tribune, Seventh.

By JOHN LOUIS CLARKE
(Veteran Kansas City, Missouri, newspaper man.)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is Mr. Clark's Second Annual Rating of the weekly press.

Steadfastly exhibiting an editorial excellence which loses nothing in its strength, the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN has justly deserved a rating as the leading colored newspaper for the year of 1931. Out of the vast number of such newspapers published in nearly every city of this country, the AFRO has constantly maintained a high position and stands head and shoulders above the contemporary newspapers of its racial group.

Any rating of newspapers such as this one must necessarily be, for the greater part, an expression of one's personal opinion, aided by certain ascertainable facts. The rating herewith given is based upon news content, editorials, mechanical make-up, advertising volume, circulation and general news policy.

It must be kept in mind that the writer has no desire to pose as a newspaper authority—the rating here presented is offered as a result of the experience and knowledge gathered over several years' employment on five papers of our race, working in all departments constituting the labor of producing a complete newspaper, from copy editing to press work.

Rating is Impartial

After observing the papers of our race for the entire year of 1931, the writer has selected choices for the honor of being ranked as the first ten colored papers for the year. A complete impartiality is intended, papers being rated solely on the basis of their merits, according to the points named above. The list follows:

Leading ten papers for the year of 1931:

FIRST — Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN.
SECOND—New York Amsterdam News.
THIRD—Pittsburgh Courier.
FOURTH—Chicago Defender.
FIFTH—Norfolk Journal and Guide.
SIXTH—Kansas City Call.
SEVENTH—Philadelphia Tribune.
EIGHTH—Chicago Whip.
NINTH—Washington Tribune.
TENTH—Tie between the Gary (Indiana) American, Chicago Bee, Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Dallas Express, St. Louis American, Philadelphia Independent, Los Angeles News, Atlanta Independent, Houston Informer and Houston Defender.

A similar rating made for the year of 1930 was as follows:

First, AFRO-AMERICAN; second, Amsterdam News; third, Pittsburgh Courier; fourth, Chicago Defender; fifth, Chicago Whip; sixth, Norfolk Journal and Guide; seventh, Kansas City Call; eighth, Philadelphia Tribune; ninth, Washington Tribune; tenth, Chicago Bee; eleventh, Oklahoma Black Dispatch; twelfth, Dallas Express.

Papers Change Places

It will be noted that some changes have been made in the ratings for the two years. The AFRO, News, Courier and Defender hold the first four places in both ratings but the Chicago Whip drops from fifth place in 1930 to eighth place in 1931. The Journal and Guide, Call and Philadelphia Tribune all advance one notch as the Whip drops. The Washington Tribune holds its same position. Tenth place is divided among several quite excellent papers, all of which are too nearly equal to assign precedence to any one.

The AFRO maintains its lead position for the two years because of its alert and progressive news policy. For the year of 1931, the AFRO published each week exclusive stories which were copied by its contemporaries the following week. Beyond the shadow of controversy, the AFRO published a greater volume of such exclusive stories than any of its rivals.

In addition, the AFRO has acquired a style of freshness and originality which is lacking in other papers. With a staff of capable news writers the AFRO publishes an enormous volume of news material each week maintaining this standard for the 52 weeks of the year. Its advertising remained at a fairly high level, despite the ravages of the depression.

Its circulation showed a fair record of stability and growth, at a time when most papers were content to hold the circulation they had, without hoping to secure increases.

Amsterdam News Second

The New York Amsterdam News holds second place over the two years due to its excellent coverage of the city of its location. To the News, any story happening in New York is of greater importance than the biggest national story, the result being a weekly presentation of a vast amount if local news. The News maintains its second place for this fine coverage, plus its several pages of classified advertisements, a mute attestation to its circulatino and pulling power. Its news stories are well edited.

Pittsburgh Courier Third

The Courier is given third place for reasons not so easy to define. Its mechanical appearance is pleasing exhibiting a typical Hearst style. It presents an adequate news coverage of the national news happenings, plus a variety of features. In addition, the Courier enjoys the services of perhaps the leading colored columnist, George Schuyler. Add to these points a good circulation and fairly well-written editorials and the Courier deserves third place.

The Chicago Defender

Awarding fourth place to the Defender necessitates explanation, this paper for years being the undisputable leader of colored newspapers. The average reader will unhesitatingly name the Defender as being the first colored paper today, not being aware that other papers have steadily grown until now at least three have outstripped the Chicago veteran. The Defender possesses a quite adequate national news coverage, plus excellent make-up and good features.

Its use of glaring red headlines, plus what might be defined as a short-sighted news policy, detracts from its leadership and lowers it to fourth place. The distance between it and the Courier, however, is but slight, the unsightly red being perhaps the greatest factor militating against the Western paper.

Guide, Call and Philly Trib Advance

The Journal and Guide, in the excellent hands of the Youngs, senior and junior, advances from sixth place in 1930 to fifth in 1931, superseding the Chicago Whip. The Guide is the conservative newspaper of the group, sharing honors with the Kansas City Call. These two papers, rated for 1931 in fifth and sixth places, respectively, are usually mentioned in the same breath, keeping stride with each other. Their circulations running about equal, both have excellent make-up and are well-edited. The Guide is given precedence, however, on the narow margin of a constantly maintained news policy, while the Call, following the loss of Roy Wilkins, has undergone several changes in its news department. It might be fairer to assign fifth and sixth places to these two papers, without giving either precedence over the other. Where the Guide may have a slight edge on the Call in news, the Missouri paper has a greater advertising volume.

Philadelphia Tribune Seventh

The Philly Trib has a good enough local news coverage, being a leader in this respect. It does not receive a higher rating, however, due to its indifferent mechanical appearance. Once this defect has been removed, this paper should step up above the Guide and Call, other advantages being maintained. The Chicago Whip falls below the Guide, Call and Philly Trib for several reasons. A "second" paper, the Whip shares circulation with the Defender, the result being rather slim pickings. If for no other reason, the Whip takes a step down, due to its execrable proof-reading.

The Washington Tribune does a good enough job in its local news coverage, but fails to advance due to its mechanical appearance, plus certain editorial defects. Faulty headwriting provides another handicap which could quite easily be overcome.

Tenth Place Divided

Honors for tenth place for 1931 are divided among ten papers, which are closely enough related to make such division the better thing to do. Possessing small circulations in general and with other features being about equal, these ten are given, en masse, tenth place. The Washington Tribune represents the last large paper of any consequence; after that, honors are about evenly divided. The Gary American should be especially mentioned for its admirable make-up of capitals and lower-case italics for heads, representing the latest departure in style. The Philadelphia Tribune also effects the same style.

The "Maryland's Shame Edition"

Special mention must be given those papers having Audit Bureau of Circulations service. Their circulation figures are thus authenticated, representing a forward step in colored journalism. These papers are: the Kansas City Call, the Amsterdam News, the AFRO and the Journal and Guide.

Special mention must be given the AFRO for the outstanding news coverage of a single story for the entire year—the adequate handling of the Salisbury (Maryland) lynching. The AFRO's "Maryland's Shame Edition" is, without question, the most brilliant piece of news reporting of the year, covering the entire front and second pages of the paper.

All in all, the group has advanced in journalism for the year just passed. Better editing is being given the readers; larger advertising from national sources is coming into the columns of the group papers. If economic conditions improve, 1932 should witness remarkable strides made by these ten leaders.

MANY COLORED DAILIES PRINTED

Afro American
1-30-32

By DAVIS LEE

The existence of a Negro daily in West Africa and another in the West Indies refutes U.S. claims to the distinction of publishing the only Negro daily paper in the world.

The West Africa Times, a daily paper in tabloid form, was inaugurated April 2, 1931, at Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa. Bruno Brench, a native, is editor of the publication with editorial and publishing offices at Juaben House, Bruce Road, Accra.

The West Africa Times had been in existence since April, 1931.

"The Gleaner," published in Jamaica, is several years old and is a thriving publication.

Haiti has six dailies, including La Presse, La Nouvelliste and Le Temps, with a long and distinguished history.

5 WEEKLIES AT PUBLISHERS' SESSIONS

Afro American
1-25-32
Baltimore, Md.

D. Arnett Murphy, secretary of the AFRO-AMERICAN Company, and Howard Murphy, of the business department, are in Kansas City, Mo., this week attending sessions of the Co-Operative Newspaper Group.

Other papers and publishers attending are: William H. Davis, Amsterdam (New York) News; E. Washington Rhoades, Philadelphia Tribune; P. B. Young, Jr., Norfolk Journal and Guide, and Chester Franklin and Joseph LeCour of the Kansas City Call.

The next semi-annual session will be held in Norfolk, Va., in February.

These papers are are the former A.B.C. group, all of which are members of ,or have applied for membership in, the Audits Bureau of Circulations.

The Melting Pot

By P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR.

Fact and Fiction

IF it were merely a matter of defending the southern Negro press rather than exposing as fiction what has been palmed off as fact, I would never have written this column. There is a certain type of northerner who takes malicious pride in libelling the southern Negro.

Where facts about various situations are available they either ignore them deliberately or display a complete ignorance of their existence. And when they try to substitute arguments for actualities their logic is miserable. It is this sort of balderdash and fiction that continually annoy me.

The latest offender should have known better. He is Floyd Calvin, a special writer for the Pittsburgh Courier. In two recent articles (Nov. 14 and Dec. 28) in that paper, Mr. Calvin set up the thesis that (1) there are no great newspapers in the South published by Negroes, (2) that this is so because they are politically restricted, (3) that this political impotence is reflected in southern papers being full of only crime and social news, (4) that northern Negro papers through the unrestricted use of the ballot allowed their readers are "provided a definite source of revenue . . . and also issues which, when thoroughly exploited, draw and hold readers."

In other words, the estimable Mr. Calvin would have us believe that politics—and a reflection of public interest in politics in the news in northern papers—along with what he describes as the greater achievements in business of northern Negroes, accounts wholly for a bigger and better Negro press in the North. On every count I take issue with him.

Fact For His Fiction

It was this sort of subjective discussion of the Negro press that caused me over two years ago to make a statistical study of the news content of Negro newspapers. I said then: "Violent attacks, either just or grossly farfetched, cannot merely be resented or ignored by journalists. Their course should be investigation and changes—if necessary—for the good health of the profession, or concrete refutation of pseudo-critical effusions."

The research I made at the time involved the reading, classification, measurement, and analysis of the news content of 56 newspapers (eight regular issues of seven representatives Negro newspapers), totaling 1,104 Newspaper pages, 112,198 column inches of reading matter, and approximately 5,609,000 words. That research, the analysis of my results, and the drawing of the conclusions which were embodied in an article published in the December 1929 *Opportunity Magazine* was the first and perhaps the only objective, statistical study of the Negro press ever made.

A complete summary of my findings of course would take many more columns of space than are at my disposal. But let us look at the percentage of reading space the papers studied devoted to political, administrative or governmental, and civic news—political news in the most inclusive sense.

Not a single Negro newspaper, North or South, published during the period of study—a typical period—as much as 4 per cent of that type of news. The Courier, which Mr. Calvin writes for, published only 1.83 *percent in that class. The* JOURNAL AND GUIDE, *in a city and state where political activity among Negroes has been sharply restricted prior to recent favorable court decisions, with* 2.90% *published more news of a political nature than did the Kansas City Call* (2.52%), *the Chicago Defender* (1.97%), *the Philadelphia Tribune* (1.83%), *and the Courier* (1.83%).

What's The Explanation?

And yet those papers are published where political activity is "unrestricted," if we are to believe Mr Calvin. Only the *Washington Tribune* (3.79%) and the Baltimore *Afro-American* (3.33%), published more political news than the leading southern newspaper, and they are right at the seat of our national government and catering largely to a clientele which engages in political and governmental affairs.

If the northern papers are reflecting in their news columns the activities of their publics there evidently is not as much unrestricted use of the ballot or participation in politics as Mr. Calvin would lead us to suppose, or else the papers are derelict in their duty as reporters.

I daresay that if a similar survey of news content of the leading Negro papers could be made at the present time a surprising change—for Mr. Calvin and those who felt as he did—would appear in the percentages as they refer to political news. The JOURNAL AND GUIDE for instance, was the first Negro paper to print the political victories of Negroes in the Portsmouth Democratic Primary cases, in the Hampton Registrar case, and in the Salisbury (N. C.) registration case. They were of prime importance to the Negro, one decision coming from the highest Virginia court, and another from a high Federal court. Many northern papers printed these stories long after the GUIDE did, if at all, and picked up at least two of them from the GUIDE if they published them.

About "Crime" News

It is an unfair claim to bring against any Negro paper, North or South, that it is "full of crime." None covered in my survey devoted more than 13.11 percent of their reading space to sensational news, and much of the matter grouped under "sensational" is legitimate and constructive and far from the type of news that brings the charge of "yellowness." By the way, would Mr. Calvin want newspapers to ignore crime news? Where would William Harper be if newspaper publicity to the charges of a white woman against him had been lacking.

As a matter of fact, according to Mr. Calvin's definition of North and South, the papers which print the greatest percentages of crime and sensational news are in the North!

All this being true, I must disagree with Mr. Calvin that there are no great newspapers in the South. Knowing better, I further disagree with him when he says no southern Negro paper has a circulation as large as 20,000. With the other facts already cited, my readers certainly must also agree that southern papers are not "full of crime and social news" only.

His Mistake Cited

Where Mr. Calvin committed his faux pas and offered fiction for fact was in arguing that political freedom made for greater newspapers in the North, and by basing his contention on his belief that the lack and presence of political freedom was directly reflected in the news and editorial columns of the papers in the regions in question.

Statistics already available and even a cursory weekly study of our newspapers should prove to any intelligent person that geography and political freedom have not thus far been determining factors in the matter of Negro newspapers' news content. Mr. Calvin will have to bark up another tree.

Newspaper Progress

With the Atlanta World on its way as a daily, we see further progress in the Negro press in the first issue of the Florida Sentinel on April 5 as a semi-weekly. Although we are in the midst of the worst panic any of us have seen, there seems to be a decided stepping ahead in the field of Negro journalism.

We pause to congratulate the Florida Sentinel on this progressive step. To the enterprising young editor, C. Blythe Andrews, a native son who went away to Chicago for further study and experience after finishing the home schools, and who elected to return to the old scenes to pursue his career, we extend our compliments. Mr. Andrews has been back in Jacksonville long enough to let the home folks know he means to fight it out right there with them.

These two newspaper events, the daily World and the semi-weekly Sentinel, are significant. They show the trend in the newspaper business as conducted by Negroes. That trend is to a greater, or fuller, utilization of the money invested in fixed assets.

Most Negro newspapers started by "farming out" their printing—that is, they did the editorial work, such as writing the stories, soliciting the advertising, etc., but let somebody else do the printing. The reason for that was it cost a great deal of money to equip a printing plant, and most of the papers didn't have that much money when they started. It was easier to find a printer who had a plant which was operated for the trade and have him print the paper as just another job. But as time went on the papers grew in circulation and advertising. Their news became more valuable, according to the increasing number of readers. Then the paper became too big a "job" to be let out to a printer, because it cost too much. With the amount of money some of the papers were paying their printer they could be paying on their own plant, which they would in time own free and clear, not to mention providing jobs of a higher grade for their own people.

But at this point—the point where the newspaper decided to buy its own plant—counter arguments arose. Some publishers declared if they invested in a plant, it would be more money than their circulation and advertising warranted, since they put their paper out only once a week. They said that if they equipped a plant modern enough to make their paper look as good from a mechanical point of view as the printer who was then doing the work, they would have the disadvantage of having invested the same money as the independent printer, but with only one job, and they couldn't afford to let the machinery lie idle while the paper was in process of editorial preparation. In other words, they would run the linotypes only on Monday and Tuesday, and the press only on Wednesday, while the workers who operated these machines would have to be paid for the full week.

But in spite of these arguments, a few of the publishers took the risk and invested in their own plants. What happened? Their investment forced them to improve their product and their service to their readers, in order to keep their machinery busy. The Chicago Defender was the first large paper to make the investment. It has two large presses and several linotype machines. The result: In order to keep their linotypes busy almost every little town in which five or more papers are sold can get its news printed, on the theory that printing this news will get new readers in that town and thus swell the paper's income. Instead of running the presses once a week, they are run on Wednesday for the national and on Friday for the local edition. Some of the papers get even more work than this out of their presses. I understand the Afro-American prints two local editions (on Tuesday and Friday) and a national on Wednesday, with a State edition and a Virginia edition in between. The Pittsburgh Courier, being strategically located, has divided the country geographically, going to press with its Southern and Far Western edition on Tuesday, the National (northern and eastern) on Wednesday, and the local on Thursday.

Few of the big papers find it necessary nowadays to take in outside printing to make their plants successful. The Washington Tribune, the Journal and Guide, and the New York Age are the only large papers still taking in outside printing, so far as I know.

That is how Negro newspapers grew to their present eminence—by taking a chance on their investment. They will develop into dailies largely as the Atlanta World has found he could put out a daily as cheaply as he could publish a weekly, so he started the daily.

The Melting Pot

By P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR.

Fact and Fiction

IF it were merely a matter of defending the southern Negro press rather than exposing as fiction what has been palmed off as fact, I would never have written this column. There is a certain type of northerner who takes malicious pride in libelling the southern Negro. Where facts about various situations are available they either ignore them deliberately or display a complete ignorance of their existence. And when they try to substitute arguments for actualities their logic is miserable. It is this sort of balderdash and fiction that continually annoy me.

The latest offender should have known better. He is Floyd Calvin, a special writer for the Pittsburgh Courier. In two recent articles (Nov. 14 and Dec. 28) in that paper, Mr. Calvin set up the thesis that (1) there are no great newspapers in the South published by Negroes, (2) that this is so because they are politically restricted, (3) that this political impotence is reflected in southern papers being full of only crime and social news, (4) that northern Negro papers through the unrestricted use of the ballot allowed their readers are "provided a definite source of revenue . . . and also issues which, when thoroughly exploited, draw and hold readers."

In other words, the estimable Mr. Calvin would have us believe that politics—and a reflection of public interest in politics in the news in northern papers—along with what he describes as the greater achievements in business of northern Negroes, accounts wholly for a bigger and better Negro press in the North. On every count I take issue with him.

Fact For His Fiction

It was this sort of subjective discussion of the Negro press that caused me over two years ago to make a statistical study of the news content of Negro newspapers. I said then: "Violent attacks, either just or grossly farfetched, cannot merely be resented or ignored by journalists. Their course should be investigation and changes—if necessary—for the good health of the profession, or concrete refutation of pseudo-critical effusions."

The research I made at the time involved the reading, classification, measurement, and analysis of the news content of 56 newspapers (eight regular issues of seven representatives Negro newspapers), totaling 1,104 Newspaper pages, 112,198 column inches of reading matter, and approximately 5,609,000 words. That research, the analysis of my results, and the drawing of the conclusions which were embodied in an article published in the December 1929 *Opportunity Magazine* was the first and perhaps the only objective, statistical study of the Negro press ever made.

A complete summary of my findings of course would take many more columns of space than are at my disposal. But let us look at the percentage of reading space the papers studied devoted to political, administrative or governmental, and civic news—political news in the most inclusive sense.

In a single Negro newspaper, North or South, published during the period of study—a typical period—as much as 4 percent of that type of news. The Courier, which Mr. Calvin writes for, published only 1.83 percent in that class. The JOURNAL AND GUIDE, *in a city and state where political activity among Negroes has been sharply restricted prior to recent favorable court decisions, with 2.90% published more news of a political nature than did the Kansas City Call (2.52%), the Chicago Defender (1.97%), the Philadelphia Tribune (1.83%), and the Courier (1.83%).*

What's The Explanation?

And yet those papers are published where political activity is "unrestricted," if we are to believe Mr Calvin. Only the *Washington Tribune* (3.79%) and the Baltimore *Afro-American* (3.33%), published more political news than the leading southern newspaper, and they are right at the seat of our national government and catering largely to a clientele which engages in political and governmental affairs.

If the northern papers are reflecting in their news columns the activities of their publics there evidently is not as much unrestricted use of the ballot or participation in politics as Mr. Calvin would lead us to suppose, or else the papers are derelict in their duty as reporters.

I daresay that if a similar survey of news content of the leading Negro papers could be made at the present time a surprising change—for Mr. Calvin and those who felt as he did—would appear in the percentages as they refer to political news. The JOURNAL AND GUIDE for instance, was the first Negro paper to print the political victories of Negroes in the Portsmouth Democratic Primary cases, in the Hampton Registrar case, and in the Salisbury (N. C.) registration case. They were of prime importance to the Negro, one decision coming from the highest Virginia court, and another from a high Federal court. Many northern papers printed these stories long after the GUIDE did, if at all, and picked up at least two of them from the GUIDE if they published them.

About "Crime" News

It is an unfair claim to bring against any Negro paper, North or South, that it is "full of crime." None covered in my survey devoted more than 13.11 percent of their reading space to sensational news, and much of the matter grouped under "sensational" is legitimate and constructive and far from the type of news that brings the charge of "yellowness." By the way, would Mr. Calvin want newspapers to ignore crime news? Where would William Harper be if newspaper publicity to the charges of a white woman against him had been lacking.

As a matter of fact, according to Mr. Calvin's definition of North and South, the papers which print the greatest percentages of crime and sensational news are in the North!

All this being true, I must disagree with Mr. Calvin that there are no great newspapers in the South. Knowing better, I further disagree with him when he says no southern Negro paper has a circulation as large as 20,000. With the other facts already cited, my readers certainly must also agree that southern papers are not "full of crime and social news" only.

His Mistake Cited

Where Mr. Calvin committed his faux pas and offered fiction for fact was in arguing that political freedom made for greater newspapers in the North, and by basing his contention on his belief that the lack and presence of political freedom was directly reflected in the news and editorial columns of the papers in the regions in question.

Statistics already available and even a cursory weekly study of our newspapers should prove to any intelligent person that geography and political freedom have not thus far been determining factors in the matter of Negro newspapers' news content. Mr. Calvin will have to bark up another tree.

Newspaper Progress

With the Atlanta World on its way as a daily, we see further progress in the Negro press in the first issue of the Florida Sentinel on April 5 as a semi-weekly. Although we are in the midst of the worst panic any of us have seen, there seems to be a decided stepping ahead in the field of Negro journalism.

We pause to congratulate the Florida Sentinel on this progressive step. To the enterprising young editor, C. Blythe Andrews, a native son who went away to Chicago for further study and experience after finishing the home schools, and who elected to return to the old scenes to pursue his career, we extend our compliments. Mr. Andrews has been back in Jacksonville long enough to let the home folks know he means to fight it out right there with them.

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Newspapers and Magazines—1932

A Negro Daily In Atlanta, Ga.

Newsweek
3-19-32
New York, N.Y.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Expansion on March 14, from a tri-weekly to a daily newspaper has been announced by the Atlanta World, key publication of the Southern Newspaper Syndicate which also has tri-weeklies in Columbus, Ga., and Birmingham, with a semi-weekly in Memphis.

In slightly less than four years the World has grown to its present unique status of thrice-a-week publication and owner of a chain of others. It began as a weekly and two years ago became a semi-weekly. In January, 1931, the Birmingham and Columbus Worlds were started at two-a-week. Last April all three were changed to tri-weeklies with publication dates Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. July saw the birth of the Memphis World which dropped from three to two issues weekly a few months ago.

The Atlanta World will continue publication of national and city editions and will sell for 20 cents weekly, home delivery. Its rotogravure section published every Sunday and its series of Negro comics will be continued in the daily and as Sunday features.

The already large Atlanta staff of 47 employes is being arguments by several more in all departments, including K. Charlesmon Smith, formerly circulation man with the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Noah Thompson, Jr., formerly office manager of the New York Amsterdam News, and Carl Beckwith, former relief linotypist of the Chicago Daily News, who has been made foreman of the mechanical department.

W. A. Scott, 29, is owner and publisher, with Frank Marshall Davis, 26, managing editor. Clifford MacKay, 24, will be city editor.

ATLANTA INDEPENDENT GOES INTO BANKRUPTCY

Editor & Publisher
10-15-32

The Independent Publishers Corporation, of 250 Auburn-avenue, publishers of the negro paper, the Atlanta Independent, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in federal district court Friday. The liabilities were listed at $15,086.98 and assets at $250.18. There was no petition for a receiver.

Newspapers and Magazines–1932

Indiana

NEW MAGAZINE

Recorder
8-20-32
Indianapolis
Indiana

The Appeal, a political and newsmagazine, of which Robert Williams is editor and manager made its first appearance in Indianapolis under date of September 5.

The new publication, and announced policy of which is to "support political parties that will give the Negro best recognition, is attractively gotten up with an embodiment of much reading matter, pertaining to the coming elections and the aspiring candidates. Among the more significent questions treated in the first issue of the new publication are "The Need of More Organizations," "The Negro In Politics," "The Negro Should Merit Positions In Public Office," "The Need of More Women Like Madam Walker and Madam Malone," and "Republicans Vs. Democrats".—From the Washington Tribune.

Newspapers and Magazines-1932

Wichita Has New Negro Newspaper

Kansas City, Mo

WICHITA, Kas. — Captain Sam Jones, for many years one of the leading citizens of Wichita, has ventured into the newspaper business. Last Saturday, March 12, he launched the "Colored American Citizen" which, in its title column, says that is is "devoted to the interests of the Race." S. M. Jones is associate editor and Miss L. A. Covington is local editress. The office of the paper is at 501 North Water street.

3-18-32

NEW WEEKLY PAPER STARTED IN KANSAS

Courier

WICHITA, Kans., Mar. 31.—(CNS) —A Negro weekly paper, the "Colored American Citizen," has been launched here recently. Captain S. M. Jones, prominent colored citizen, is editor and publisher of the new venture.

3-26-32

Philadelphia

Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer

Founded January 1899 7-15-32

Published Every Friday At Kansas City, Kansas
By The Topeka Plaindealer Publishing Corporation

Address all communications to The Plaindealer—342 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas—Phone Drexel 6706

Topeka Office—104 Kansas Avenue—Phone 20816

Subscription Rates—In Advance

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.25
Three months	.75

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office in Kansas City, Kansas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Member Associated Negro Press

Newspapers and Magazines - 1932

Negroes Publish Democratic Paper in Louisville, Ky.

Negro World

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The colored Democratic Voice, a weekly paper, made its appearance here this week, W. E. Johnson is president of the corporation, A. E. Morris is business manager, while A. L. Garvin and William Warley are editor and associate editor, respectively.

In its leading editorial the Voice says:

New York, N.Y.

"A very wise man once said, 'There is nothing new under the sun.' We beg to submit that today we are producing something new under the sun—the Colored Democratic Voice. For nowhere under the sun has there ever been published a Negro newspaper, frankly and openly naming itself 'Democratic.' True, there are scores of Negro newspapers that are Democratic and support the Democratic ticket but this is the first race paper to carry the word 'Democratic' in its heading.

2-13-32

"This was done with deliberate forethought. It intends to support the Democratic tickets—so why camouflage under the guise of 'Independent' or what not?

"Sick and disgusted with so-called Republican party because of its disrespect and disregard for the Negro, its most loyal supporter for decades, why not come out openly and express that disgust and make friends with our erstwhile enemy, the Democratic party?

"The Republican party has turned lily white and anti-Negro. It cares no more for the Negro than the Ku Klu Klan does. So why deceive ourselves furthe[illegible]"

NEGROES PUBLISH DEMOCRATIC PAPER

1-29-32

Washington

Seek to Make Friends With Erstwhile Enemy, Says Editorial

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The colore Democratic Voice, a weekly pape made its appearance here thi week. W. E. Johnson is presiden of the corporation. A. E. Morris i business manager while A. L. Gar vin and William Warley are edito and associate editor respectively.

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"The Republican party has turned lily white and anti-Negro. It cares no more for the Negro than the Ku Klux Klan does. So why deceive ouselves further?"

Newspapers and Magazines- 1932

Maryland

Mayor of Boys of Baltimore Meets Mayor of City

Two mayors shake hands when delegation is received at the City Hall as climax to Boys' Week program sponsored by the city circulation department of the AFRO-AMERICAN. They are, left to right, Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Baltimore City; Mayor William Britt, Jr., Sheriff William Harris Jr., and Chief of Police James Valentine of the boys of Baltimore. At Mayor Jackson's right is John H. Murphy, Jr., business manager of the AFRO-AMERICAN. The suit worn by Mayor William Britt was awarded by Universal Service Bureau of Chicago.

Afro-American
June 25, 1932

Newspapers and Magazines—1932

6

Race Newspaper Put in Boston Post Office Cornerstone

Negro World

BOSTON, Mass. — The last article placed in the cornerstone of the new, mammoth Boston post office here was a January 2, 1932, copy of the Boston Guardian. The chairman announced that Editor Trotter based his request on the circumstance that his father, James Monroe Trotter, entered the old building as a clerk when it opened in 1871, the first colored clerk in the money order division. 1-30-32

The elder Trotter resigned when a white clerk, his junior in service, was made chief clerk after vigorous protest. He became a pronounced independent in politics and in 1887 was made Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia by President Cleveland.

The copy carried the fifteen lynchings in 1931.

Put Colored Paper In P.O. Cornerstone

1-29-32

BOSTON.—One copy of the Boston Guardian, issue of Jan. 2, was the last article placed in the cornerstone of the new post office building laid here last week.

Kansas City Call

William Munroe Trotter, editor of the Guardian, based his request on the fact that his father, James Munroe Trotter, had entered the office as a clerk when it opened in 1881, and was the first colored clerk in the money order division. The elder Trotter resigned when a white clerk was made chief clerk. He became a pronounced independent in politics and in 1888 was appointed Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia by President Cleveland.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1932

Massachusetts.

The Atlantic at 75

The November issue of the Atlantic Monthly is its diamond anniversary number. For 75 continuous years the Atlantic has been issued from its Boston offices. It has established itself as the standard American quality magazine. Many of its contemporaries have been forced to quit the field and others have suspended publication for a time. Putnam's, the Knickerbocker and the Century are no more.

In the decade before the Civil War the Atlantic began publication in Boston. It was the logical place. It was the capital of intellectual America just as New York now is the capital of the newer intellectual America. The New England group of writers who left a lasting influence on American literature were its earliest contributors. Oliver Wendell Holmes offered The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table; Henry W. Longfellow, The Children's Hour; Nathaniel Hawthorne, Chiefly About War Matters; James Russell Lowell, The Bigelow Papers; Edward Everett Hale, The Man Without a Country; Charles William Eliot, The New Education, and Mark Twain, Old Times on the Mississippi.

Mindful of tradition from the beginning the Atlantic has always adhered to intellectual standards which it considered essential to hold enlightened readers. It has been a power in the publishing field because it has had its standards and because it has kept pace with the best in the times by seeking—and the record shows, finding—the best expression of those times. It has resolved to be a leader in American thought and has enrolled as its contributors the best minds available.

In 1899 the magazine published The Case of the Negro by Booker T. Washington thereby giving the revolutionary leader of the blacks the best medium in the country for his ideas and hopes, now considered essential in Alabama as well as in Massachusetts. In the same year William James prepared a paper on Talks to Teachers on Psychology. A year later Grover Cleveland helped his future biographers with a paper on The Independence of the Executive. Many of Mr. Cleveland's policies and more of his acts were the antithhesis of the New England conception of statesmanship. Woodrow Wilson wrote On Being Human—a quality which his critics later said he sadly needed. Before the economic disturbances of 1929 and these after-years which the Atlantic seems to be weathering splendidly, the magazine published a searching economic study: From Main Street to Wall Street by William Z. Ripley. Its readers were shocked to find Ernest Hemingway's novel and original talent in Fifty Grand, a short story published in 1927 before his startling methods of story-telling had sufficiently justified themselves by actual achievement. Alfred E. Smith wrote Catholic and Patriot in 1927 and the magazine became a part of the controversy over the nomination of a Catholic for the presidency.

There is a very definite need for the type of leadership which the Atlantic affords and we are glad that it has discovered the secret of staying young and vital.

Newspapers and Magazines-1932

Minnesota

The Twin City Herald

Published Weekly by
PERRY PRINTING COMPANY
J. E. Perry, Publisher

Published Every Saturday in the Office of
Perry Printing Co.,
343 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
Phone: GEneva 6569

STAFF

Cecil E. Newman.....Editor
Fannie M. Shanks.....Society Editor
J. E. Perry.....Business Manager

Entered as second-class matter July 21, 1927, at the Post Office at Minneapolis, Minn., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE

All news copy must reach this office not later than Wednesday noon and Advertising copy not later than Thursday morning to insure publication in current issue.

All matter intended for publication should be addressed to the TWIN CITY HERALD.

Advertising rates on application

Subscription Rates

Payable Strictly in Advance

One year.....**$2.00** **Six months**.....$1.25

Single copies.....$0.07

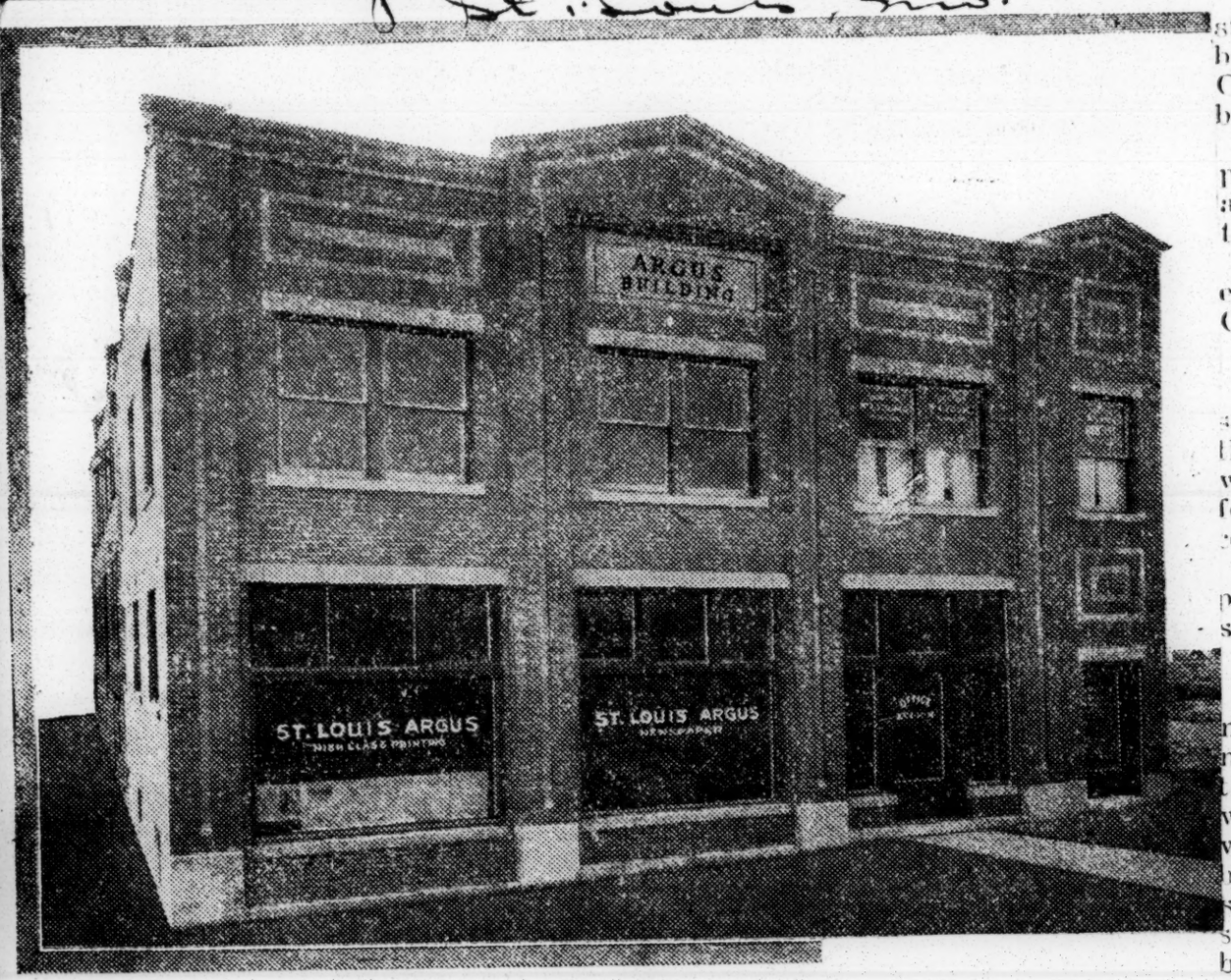
Saturday August 27 1932

Newspapers and Magazine-1932

Missouri.

THE NEW ARGUS BUILDING

Argus St. Louis, Mo. 10-21-32



The Progress of the St. Louis Argus

This edition of The St. Louis Argus marks another epoch in the progress of the paper which is now in its twenty-first year. It was first published in April 1912 by the directors of the Western Union Relief Association, an insurance organization, the personnel consisting of J. E. Mitchell, Dr. T. A. Curtis, Dr. S. P. Stafford, C. K. Robinson and Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn who was its first editior. Herbert T. Meadows was advertising and circulation manager, and Mr. Mitchell the president and general manager.

Two slogans were adopted; "An Exponent of Truth and Justice" and "A Square Deal for Every Man." These have been maintained throughout the years of its existence. The circulation, which started with one thousand subscribers, grew to four times that number during the first year. The Insurance Company, however, retired from business early in 1914 and President Mitchell took over the publication and incorporated a company with the small band of persons whose names appear on the editorial page of this issue, in the semi-annual Statement of Ownership, as required by post office regulation.

Building Is Purchased

The St. Louis Argus Publishing Co., Inc. purchased a two-story building at 2341 Market St. and remodeled it for the business. The presses and equipment of the Osborne Printing Co., were acquired, and a job printing plant installed. The business soon outgrew its limited quarters.

In 1922, the present site, 2312-14-16 Market street, was purchased. A building which had been used by the Toomy and Volland Scenic Painting Company, which with alterations, furnished quarters until the present change was made.

In 1925, The Argus Publishing Company purchased the entire plant of the C. K. Robinson Printing Co., pioneer Colored job printers in St. Louis.

Site Of New Building

During the past summer, forty feet of the ground space, owned by the Argus, was taken over by the city for the widening of Market street to a hundred foot boulevard which necessitated the erection of a new building, 35 by 49 feet, together with new arrangements, at an approximate cost of $10,000.

The combined floor space of the new office and printing plant is 12.985 square feet, exclusive of the furnace and storage cellar. The entire building is steam-heated.

Constructed By Colored Mechanics

The new office building was technically designed. It is not only an epoch in the progress of The Argus, but it is a monument to the race in that the entire construction was the work of Colored mechanics and laborers. The contract was let to Steele Brothers and all sub-contracts, let by them, were given to race men. More than a hundred of the city's best workmen were employed at various times on the construction. Stonemasons, bricklayers, roofers, carpenters, structural iron workers, concrete workers, plasterers, plumbers, steam fitters, painters and electricians were all Colored.

Although the office building is but two stories in heighth, its high ceilings raise it to within four feet of the roof of the three story building in the rear. The front elevation is artistically constructed of morocco and buff brick trimmed in stone of matching cream color. Large plate glass windows are set in metal frames, and the name plate "Argus Building" is cut in stone near the center at the top. The first floor is of concrete, with metal ceiling. The interior color scheme is a blending of light shades. An open office space, with the departments separated only by railings, affords a pleasant distribution of day or artificial illumination.

A broad stairway leads from the front to the second floor, which is being divided into suites of convenient rooms for office rental.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1932

NATIONAL NEGRO NEWSPAPERMEN POSTPONE MEET

Independent
1-14-32
Atlanta, Ga.

Nashville, Tenn. — (Special)— "Please notify members of the Press Association that with the advice and consent of the chairman of the executive committee, the president and secretary-treasurer, the February meeting of the association is hereby indefinitely postponed, to meet at such time and place as the officers may call it. Signed—B. J. Davis, president." This message reached the corresponding secretary's office this week, which means that the association will not hold a meeting in Los Angeles during the month of February.

Much correspondence has been carried on between the chairman of the executive committee, the president and corresponding secretary since last fall, in an effort to arrive at the most feasible plan and the most sensible thing to do in the present crisis and emergency. It was agreed by these three executive officers that the newspaper men should take the lead in a program of economy at this particular time, by calling off the annual convention and thus save the newspaper men and the publications belonging to the association many thousands of dollars in traveling expenses.

Chairman Mitchell felt that the press should point the way; President Davis was confident that the newspapers should serve as an example, while the corresponding secretary said that it was up to the people to decide. These three agreed on the postponement, so the meeting for February is off.

Mr. Joe Bass, the vice-president and editor of The California Eagle, acquiesced in the postponement. Communication from him to the corresponding secretary was to the effect that since the Western association will meet in Phoenix February 20th, it would be a hardship at this time for the West to attend both meetings. He has suggested that the newspaper men make Los Angeles about the time that the Olympic games are in progress, the doctors in session and the Elks invade Los Angeles.

It will be the first time in many years that the meeting has been postponed, but the constitution provides that the president, in emergencies, acting with the two executive officers, can take such a step.

Newspapers and Magazines-1932

THE VAGARIES OF NEGRO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

By H. Courtney Pryce

The Amsterdam News is strangely silent about its Janus-like role in agitating on the one hand for Negro representation and employment, and on the other, shouting halleluiahs for white exclusive national advertising representation for the Amsterdam News by W. B. Ziff.

The editor of the **Amsterdam News** comes bounding to its editorial columns with his sleeves rolled up to the elbow and a firey light in his eyes. "Ferdinand Q. Morton like Fred R. Moore must go," he shouts because the **Amsterdam News** has said so. This, of coures, is somewhat in the nature of "Carthage must be destroyed." It is a familiar incantation of the **Amsterdam News.**

Now I hold no brief either for or against either Morton or Moore I suppose these gentlemen are fully capable of taking care of themselves I am not even particularly interested in their political fortunes as such. But it does strike me as a peculiar proceeding when, Morton, for example, is held up to ridicule and calumny for "Asking who is qualified?" to be appointed as a Magistrate in New York City, while the **Amsterdam News** continues to ignore the question "who is qualified among Negroes to represent the **Amsterdam News** in the national advertising field?"

Some months ago, the **Amsterdam News** bellowed its famaliar incantation "Fred R. Moore must go." But it seems to me that the **Amsterdam News** exhibits a peculiar mentality. Indeed, both its editor and publisher seem to suffer from psychological complications.

It must be that the economic forensics so prevalent in **Amsterdam News** editorials are either basely insincere, or worse, basically fraudulent or based upon delusions on the point of economic realities. Otherwise, how can one account for discrepancies between its vociferous agitation for Negro representation and employment and its own employment of a white national representative; and, moreover, its urging the political election of this representative upon an electorate far removed from New York and its environs?

Is the **Amsterdam News** and the other Ziffian newspapers willing to admit that the time is not ripe for Negro representation of the Negro Press? And, too, Negro representation in Congress for Negroes of the Second Illinois District ? Or is the **Amsterdam News** and the other newspaper members' of the "Ziff Halleluiah Chorus" willing to admit that Negroes are not qualified to represent the Negro Press? At least Fred R. Moore and **The Age** refuse to wear the livery of W. B. Ziff. On the basis of its own stand for Negro representation and employment, the **Amsterdam News** suffers badly from any comparison with Fred R. Moore and his **New York Age** on this point, any way.

One does not necessarily have to subscribe to any of the economic fallacies which so often find utterance in the **Amsterdam News,** and in the columns of many of its contempoaries to arrive at that conclusion.

Nor does one necessarily have to take up the cudgels in behalf of either Moore or Morton to see the glaring inconsistencies of the **Amsterdam News.** Indeed, I have referred to both of these gentlemer merely for the sake of comparison I am not now concerned with them beyond the question of comparison But I am concerned with the Janus-like role undertaken by the **Amsterdam News** and several of its contemporaries. And it is with that question, and that question only with which this article is concerned.

Hence the question arises: does the **Amsterdam News** agree or not, that the coordination of programs and policies to increase employment and insure economic stability to the Negro, so vociferously advocated by it, apply with equal force to the **Amsterdam News** and its representation? If not, why not?

If the **Amsterdam News** undertakes, as it does, to hold itself out as a champion of Negro representation and employment, in fairness to itself, if not to its readers, should it not set an example to the people it assumes to teach? Certainly example is more persuasive than precept.

If on the other hand, the **Amsterdam News**—and this goes for its contemporaries as well—is to be exempt from the application of the very principles it enunciates, does it not appear that there is fraud somewhere?

The corallary of the principle advocated by the **Amsterdam News** that Negroes should be represented by one of their own race in the magistracy and political offices, is no doubt as fully important as the principle itself. It is that Negro newspapers, and the **Amsterdam News** in particular in view of its own advocacy, should be represented by Negro Representatives.

This follows not alone from the logic of the **Amsterdam New's** own peculiar advocacy of political and economic dogma, but from the arguments advanced in the editorial which appeared in its issue of Wednesday, March 16, under the head "Yes! We Know Ferd!"

There are any number of Negro advertising men. To employ the lauguage of that editorial does "the honorable **Amsterdam News** mean to say that not even one of them is qualified for the wok of representing the **Amsterdam News** in the national advertising field? when many of them have solicited and obtained business from national advertisers for Negro newspapers, and the **Amterdam News** in particular, for years?

To accept and shout halleluliahs for **Amsterdam News** representation by W. B. Ziff is to deny the principles enunciated by its own editorials. Otherwise, the **Amsterdam News**—and other Negro newspapers as well—must admit that there are no Negroes capable of representing it to to national advertisers. But fortunately, this last is not true because there are capable Negroes who have demonstrated their capacity to do such work in no uncertain manner. Furthermore, Ziff himself found it necessary to employ a Negro to sell Negro newspapers to "caucasian advertisers."

The time has come for the **Amsterdam News,** and some other Negro newspapers too, notably the so-called "Cooperative Group," to examine their own editorial policies and see whether they can justify their laudation and retention ot W. B. Ziff as their exclusive national representative, under the circumstances, and what's more, urge him upon an unsuspecting electorate for its representative in Congress.

Admitting as I must, the possibility that "modern methods of nancing" may be persuasive factors in the support given Ziff in his representation of the Negro press and his candidacy for Congre s, none the less, the kind of support egro newspapers are giving him is at variance with the tenets so naively stated in their editorial columns, to say nothing of "Timely and Untimely Topics."

Just what does the **Amsterdam News** mean, for example, when it asserts in an editorial: "If the Negroes are to have their own leaders and their due representation, they must bring to bear their full political strength both in elections and in party councils.****They must mass their vote a force to be reckoned with not a toy to be played with?" Does this philosophy apply with equal force to Amsterdam News representation?

Or again, what does the **Amsterdam News** mean when it asserts in another editorial: "If Negro physician themselves send their business to white lawyers, they cannot justly complain of the large number of Negro patients who seek white physicians instead of Negro physicians?"

It comes with bad grace from th **Amsterdam News** to complain abou the appointment of a Negro magis trate when the **Amsterdam New** itself may be taunted with the lac of appointment of a Negro nationa representative. Of course, it shoul be distinctly understood that I a not entering into the question of th appointment of a Negro magistra here. I am merely pointing out glaring inconsistency in attitude.

Meanwhile, the **Amsterdam Nev** and the other newspapers from whos columns editorial quotations wer given in two preceding articles i **The Age,** should understand tha he philosophies and principles en unciated in those quotations wer not mine but their own.

The Crisis Issues An "S. O. S."

BY KELLY MILLER

The Crisis is the mouth organ of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, although it bears the imprimature of the N. A. A. C. P. The Crisis without DuBois would be like the Nation without Villard, the Phillostine without Elbert Hubbard or the American Mercury without H. L. Mencken. One th[illegible] of the N. A. A. C. P. in connection with the Crisis only at the time of the balancing of the budget. To all [illegible] surcharged natures, the mildest restraint is irksome. Like a spirited horse he is chafing under the restraining but. I would like to see Dr. DuBois independently endoyed so that he might empty the vial of his pent up wrath against the iniquity of those who hate black folks. I find myself at times in cordial disagreement with many of Dr. DuBois' judgments and methods. It is not necessry to endorse one's opinion to vindicate his right to express it. The erudition and oddity of the editor are calculated to beget general agreement. I fancy that he would be very unhappy to find that people generally agreed with him. His isolation, unqueness and singularity constitute the secret of his power and prestige. Divested of his idiosyncrasies, he would be like Samson with a hair cut. His intellectual daring exceeds his moral courage and at times borders on the braggadocio With an abandon born of fool heartedness, he rushes recklessly into a delicate situation where the more cautious would hesitate to tread Dr. DuBois is endowed with talent that falls short of genius by a narrow margin. He gets it both from nature and nurture. He possesses a rare combination of scientific and literary qualities which cause him to oscillate broken sanity and extravagance. He is master of a pointed and polished style par excellence. "As the Crow Flieth" displays a power of epigrammatic expression unsurpassed in current journalistic literature. His cynicism distorts him of humor. His irony leaves a smart, his caustic wit a sting and his sarcasm a scar. Armed with his pen, he is fatalistically unafraid. He shakes the finger of defiance in the face of facts which he is impotent to affect. He has the infallibility complex and never doubts the verity of his own judgment. His tolerance is intense; his mood is imperative. The Cirsis rarely quotes for when the oracle hs spoken, what need is there for further corroboration. I at one time suggested to him that he would probably be of greater service to the race and to mankind if he would discard racial themes and devote his high talent to pure literature. But he judged and acted otherwise. Whatever of talent or equipment he may possess he had devoted it unstintedly to the

direct benefit of his race.

The Crisis is the pride of his career. 4-16-32

DuBois will not go down to history as the greatest agitator or radical of the race. For forth right agitation, Monroe Trotter bears the palm for intrepidity and courage; he must step aside and let Walter White pass. But his chief distinction lies in the fact that he encoruches the voice of portest and agitation in such polished form that the substance is conveyed by the elegance of his language and the witchery of his style. His old Harvard teacher, Prof. William James, once said to me that in examining Dr. DuBois's college papers, he was not struck so much by what he said as by the manner of his saying it. Herein the Crisis renders the race a unique service. Unpopular causes can be pormoted by literature and art as well as by blunt defiance and denunciation. Uncle Tom's Cabin did not less than the Phillipics of Garrison to overthrow slavery. The Nation and the New Republic, journals of dissent and portest, are among the best edited journals in America for literary style and taste. The Irish patriots have relied largely upon the revival of Gaelic literature to arouse the spirit of their co-patriots. George Bernard Shaw, Betrand Russell, and H. G. Wells, the literary oracles of later day England, have created the growth upon which the labor movement thrives. The Negro haters read the Crisis in spite of themselves. They are charmed while they squrm, and smile while they smart. They are entrapped as a slave holder once confessed as he listened to Wendell Phillips whom he described as "an infernal machine set to music."

All high brow publications have fallen on evil days. In times of depression "the literary fellows" are left to starve. The Crisis never has been self-supporting. The N. A. A C. P. has had to meet the deficit. This militant organization is likewise feeling the pinch of hard times. We are advised that unless special help is forthcoming, the Crisis must suspend. No greater calamity could befall the race. DuBois is now sixty-five years of age —too far spent to start a new literary venture. I have no doubt that there are white people who will fly to his rescue, from the motives of philanthropy, if the Negroes fail to do so in their own self interest. This would be a disgrace to the Negro intelligentia which the erudite editor has given the best powers of his life to encourage and sustain.

This release will fall under the casual eye of some half million readers. At least ten thousand of the educated class who ought to be interested in affording instant relief will probably peruse these lines attentively. I am advised that ten thousand dollars will endow the Crisis for two years, until, we hope, the depression will lift. Two thousand persons sending in five dollars for two years advanced subscriptions will turn the trick. Why not do so, and do so now, whatever may be your present status in the N. A. A. C. P? Here goes mine. Long live the Crisis.

SCHUYLER TO EDIT NEW YORK PAPER

Pittsburgh Courier 2-13-32

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 11—(By ANP)—The race for colored newspapers in New York City is on with two new ones reported making their bow at an early date and one already bidding for popularity. There are at present, the Amsterdam News, the New York Age, The Harlem Home Journal, the Interstate Tattler and the Negro World, regulars. Recent appearances of the Negro Nation were marked without demonstration. Another, the National News with George S. Schuyler as editor is soon to appear on the newstands. Then rumors of the Daily Star being revived are heard from certain people. This complement of papers will make Hariem the Negro newspaper center of the world, with the "Crisis" and "Opportunity" already being published in this city.

Issue "SOS" For Funds To Keep Up Crisis Magazine

Chicago Whip 4-16-32

BY KELLY MILLER

The Crisis is the mouth organ of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, although it bears the imprimature o fthe N. A. A. C. P. The Crisis without DuBois would be like the Nation without Villard, the Philistine withElbert Hubbard of the American Mercury without H. L. Mencken. One thinks of the N. A. A. C. P in connection with the Crisis only at the time of the balancing of the budget To all highly surcharged natures the mildest restraint is irksome. Like a spirited horse he is chafing under he restraining bit. I would like to see Dr. DuBois independently endowed so that he might empty the vial of his pent up wrath against the iniquity of those who hate black folks. I find myself at times in cordial disagreement with many of Dr. DuBois' judgments and methods. It is not necessary to endorse one's opinion to vindicate his right to express it. The erudition and oddity of the editor are calculate to beget general agreement. I fancy that he would be very unhappy to find that people generally agreed wit hhim. His isolation, uniqueness and singularity constitute the secret of his power and prestige. Divested of his idiosyncrasies he would be like Sampson with a hair cut. His intellectual daring exceeds his moral coural and at times borders on the braggadocio. With a nabandon born of fool heartedness, he rushes recklessly into a delicate situation where the more cautions would hesitate to tread. Dr .DuBois is endowed with talent that falls short of genius by a narrow margin. He gets it both from nature and nurture. He possesses a rare combination of scientific and literary qualities which cause him to oscillate broken sanity and extravagance. He is master of a pointed and polished style par excellence. "As the Crow Flieth" displays a power of epigrammatic expression unsurpassed in current journalistic literature. His cynicism distorts him of humor. His irony leaves a smart, his caustic wit a sting, and his sarcasm a scar. Armed wit hhis pen, he is fatalistically unafraid. He shakes the finger of defiance in the face of facts which he is impotent to affect. He has the infallibility complex and never doubts the verity of his own judgment. His intolerance is intense; his mood is imperative. The Crisis rarely quotes; for when the oracle has spoken, what need is there for further corroboration. I at one time suggested to him that he would probably be of greater service to the race and to mankind if he would discard racial themes an devote his high talent to pure literature. But he judged and acted otherwise. Whatever of talent or equipment he may possess, he had devoted it unstintedly to the direct benefit of his race.

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BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW ISSUES NEGRO NUMBER

East Tennessee News

NEW YORK CITY,—A special Negro number is being issued this month by the Birth Control Review of which Mrs. Stella Hanau is editor. Officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cooperated with Mrs. Hanau in obtaining contributors to the number. 6/16/32

Among those whose articles appear in it are Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Charles S. Johnson, George Schuyler, Dr M. O. Bousfield, Dr. W. G. Alexander, Elmer A. Carter and others

Problems of Negro health, provisions for contraceptive information, and the present status of the Negro birth rate are fully discussed by authoritative writers.

This issue is one of a series of special numbers published by the Review. Other subjects have been: The Churches and Birth Control, Child Welfare and Birth Control, The Doctors and Birth Control, Social Work and Birth Control.

The magazine is located at 152 Madison avenue, New York City.

"NEGRO NUMBER" WORTH READING

Amsterdam News

A special Negro number has been isued this month by the Birth Control Review, of which Mrs. Stella Hanau is editor. 4-15-32

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Newspapers and Magazines – 1932

Newspaper Publishers Seek New Lines For Advancement of Negro Interests

Discuss Trends in Journalism and Methods of Improving Standards — Business Men Give Banquet for Press Executives

Meeting in New York Friday and Saturday as guests of William H. Davis, president and general manager of the E. A. Warren-Davis Publishing Corporation, publishers of The New York Amsterdam News, a group of newspaper publishers and officials discussed the trends in Journalism among Negroes, means of improving standards of their publications and conditions confronting the Negro in the United States.

The conference issued a statement asserting that "full enfranchisement, better employment, improved housing and the removal of the limitations which their racial group suffers should be striven for along new lines." The method endorsed was a program of co-operation with liberals, including farm and labor groups. Expressing confidence in W. B. Ziff of the Ziff advertising agency, members of the conference endorsed his candidacy for Congress from the Second Illinois district.

The delegates were banquet guests Friday night of the Harlem Business Men's Club at the Little Gray Shop, 266 West 145th street, when greetings were extended to the visitors by David Doles, president of the club. After-dinner speakers included Mr. Davis, who traced the progressive development of The Amsterdam News under his management; Jimmie Smith, business manager of The Amsterdam News, who read a paper on the management of a weekly newspaper; William M. Kelley, editor of The Amsterdam News; Romeo Dougherty, sports edtior, The Amsterdam News.

Other speakers included Edgar M. Grey, editor of the Harlem Home Journal, who served as toastmaster; Allie N. Jones, vice-president; Mrs. Elsie Dorsey, chairman entertainment committee; Robert W. Justus, member, board of directors; Ralph Gothard, executive secretary, all of the Harlem Business Men's Club; C. B. Curley, vice-president, National C. M. A. Stores, Inc.; Junius M. Green.

Also Carl J. Murphy, editor and publisher; Howard H. Murphy, business manager; Arnett H. Murphy, advertising manager, and Henry F. Arnold, national advertising solicitor, all of the Baltimore Afro-American; C. A. Franklin, editor and publisher, the Kansas City Call; W. A. Scott, editor and publisher, the Atlanta World; W. B. Ziff of Ziff advertising agency, Chicago; Mrs. Bessie Bearden, New York representative of the Chicago Defender.

Others among the 100 guests present included W. A. Clarke of the New York Age; Mrs. Vernal Reed Smoot, New York representative, the Associated Negro Press; S. A. Gilbert, publisher, the Harlem Home Journal, and Mrs. Gilbert; Charles Hanson, Victory Life Insurance Company; Francis E. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Walter White, Mrs. Mamie Anderson Pratt and J. T. Hailstalk.

E. Washington Rhodes, editor and publisher of The Philadelphia Tribune, was unable to attend the dinner, but attended the Saturday session of the co-operating group, which specifically includes, aside from The Tribune, The Afro-American, The Kansas City Call, The Norfolk Journal and Guide and The Amsterdam News.

SCHUYLER TO EDIT NEW YORK PAPER

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Competition among newspapers in New York City is keen with two new ones reported making their bow at an early date and one already bidding for popularity. There are at present, the Amsterdam News, the New York Age, the Harlem Home Journal, the Interstate Tattler, and the Negro World, regulars.

Recent appearances of the Negro Nation were marked without demonstration. Another, the National News with George S. Schuyler as editor is soon to appear on the newsstands. Then rumors of the Daily Star being revived, are heard from certain people. "Crisis" and "Opportunity" magazines, are already being published in this city.

The majority of them seem to be seeking Democratic affiliations and support.

"NEGRO OWNED NEWSPAPERS"

A RATHER RUDE surprise was sprung upon us last week when we received an invitation to celebrate Lincoln's birthday, from the Harlem Businessmen's Club which is comprised, we were told, of "progressive businessmen of Harlem," a definition robbing these men of their significance. The surprise lay in the fact that these "progressive businessmen" were to act as hosts to the "Co-operating Group of Negro-owned Newspapers" which also was defined as follows: "This co-operative group comprises the Afro-American, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Kansas City Call and the New York Amsterdam News."

Unless these four papers have formed a secret fraternal organization of their own from which all other Negro newspapers are excluded, we fail to see how the "progressive businessmen" of the Harlem Businessmen's Club could ignore other newspapers in Harlem namely, The New York Age, The Negro World, The Interstate Tattler and The Harlem Home Journal which are also Negro-owned, even more so than for instance, The Amsterdam News which has publicly refused to call itself a Negro newspaper, holding the word "Negro" in contempt. "Co-operative Group of Negro-owned Newspapers" indeed!

The Negro World is at last constrained to remind the leading lights among the so-called "progressive businessmen" of Harlem that it was the first and only paper to volunteer its services to them and build them up, for which service the members of the Harlem Businessmen's Club showed a rank lack of appreciation. None of this "co-operative group" co-operated with these men with the zeal, willingness and sacrifice of The Negro World.

Considering the "progressiveness" of these black businessmen of Harlem, perhaps we should not even be irritated. How they subsidized the Harlem Home Journal for a while and how they now do not even acknowledge it, their own resuscitated child, as a Negro-owned newspaper! Unless these men learn to appreciate the services and co-operation of others they have to travel a long way yet before they are entitled to be called "progressive."

But as we said these papers might have formed among themselves a secret society, to which other Negro-owned newspapers who are more than willing to co-operate with any group in the race for the interest of the race are not permitted to belong. In such a case, we do not see the point why other Negro-owned newspapers should go to honor as guests the four "Negro-owned" "co-operative" newspapers. To be present there is to acknowledge that The Negro World, The New York Age, The Tattler and The Harlem Home Journal are not co-operative and not Negro-owned.

Thus wittingly or not the "progressive businessmen" of the Harlem Businessmen's Club confronted, at least, The Negro World with a humiliating position and an implied insult for which reason their invitation was not honored.

May Lincoln's spirit liberate them from their . . .

THE NEGRO WORLD PLATFORM

1. To Champion a Negro Nationhood by Redemption of Africa.
2. To Make the Negro Race-Conscious.
3. To Breathe Ideals of Manhood and Womanhood Into Every Negro.
4. To Advocate Racial Self-Determination.
5. To Make the Negro World-Conscious.
6. To Print All the News That Will Be Interesting and Instructive to the Negro.
7. To Instill Racial Self-Help.
8. To Inspire Racial Love and Self-Respect.

ZIFF AND THE NEGRO PRESS.

Not long after W. B. Ziff, sometimes referred to as the "Mussolini of advertising in the Negro newspaper field," had been a guest of honor at a smoker of Negro publishers and editors in New York, announcement was publicly made of his intention to seek the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Illinois District, as Representative Morton D. Hull has decided to retire from public life.

Mr. Ziff's presence in New York, when he basked in the smiles an dadulations of his admirers, and his subsequent statement for public consumption sent out from Chicago announcing his candidacy in which he expressed confidence in securing the undivided support of Negroes of the Second District and the allegiance of race newspapers throughout the country, may have been a coincidence. Perhaps he has good and valid reasons to believe that he will receive the solid backing of

Negroes at the polls. But we think Mr. Ziff is presuming too much when he counts on the undivided allegiance of the Negro press.

For a decade W. B. Ziff has been seeking to monopolize the Negro newspaper advertising field. In nearly every city of large Negro population, particularly in the North, he has formed alliance with some one race publication to act as its national representative. To serve as the sole advertising agent of a single newspaper in a community is his prerogative. Both morally and legally he is within his rights. To expatiate on the "pulling power" of his favorite newspaper is perfectly legitimate. But it is unfair to the public, the advertiser and publications not on his list when he assumes the role of dictator and undertakes to say to the advertiser who is and who is NOT worthy of advertising copy.

No exception is taken to Ziff representing publications which enter into an agreement with him, but he is guilty of a vicious and high-handed practice if he gives out misinformation concerning newspapers with which he has no official connection. So unethical have become some of the so-called Ziff sheets that they carry on a campaign of detraction and fabrication against their contemporaries, little knowing that in knocking others they are injuring themselves and the Negro press in general.

The New York Age has had business dealings with W. B. Ziff, but years ago it was deemed inadvisable to tie up with him on a large scale because of exactions demanded which we considered unreasonable. The chief one was that the Ziff office not only receive large commissions on the business it brought in, but it be paid in like proportion for any and all other advertising coming into the New York Age from other sources. Publishers and editors who at the time praised us on our display of independence have since enrolled under the Ziff banner.

Are Negro publishers and editors incapable of successfully conducting a cooperative advertising campaign for National business? Can it be true that someone outside of the race is more competent and powerful to represent them as spokesman? Are they incapable of intelligently and impressively interpretating the Negro press and its advantages to the advertiser?

At the recent smoker of publishers and editors in New York one speaker told of a Presidential aspirant making an offer of $100,000 through Ziff for the support of certain Negro newspapers, which was supposed to have been contemptuously spurned. Regardless as to whether such a proposition were really made and turned down, here we have a hypothetical case of an attempt to reach the Negro voter by directly connecting the spokesman only. That such a plan is fraught with grave danger is obvious.

The New York Age has long looked with misgivings upon any scheme tending to monopolize and dominate the Negro advertising market by any single agency. Such a dictatorship would be helpful only to a chosen few, and besides might result in an attempt to influence and dominate the news and editorial columns of our newspapers, in fact, indirectly own them and control their policies.

As we do not approve of Mr. Ziff's methods of dealing with the Negro press we cannot consistently enthuse over his candidacy for the nomination to Congress. Having grown wealthy as advertising representative of Negro newspapers, he is more indebted to the race than it is to him.

School Publications Win Press Ratings

At least two school papers published by colored high schools received favorable mention in the grading announced last week by the Columbia University Scholastic Press Association. The Idonsides Echo, published monthly by the Bordentown Manual Training School at Bordentown, N. J. won second place award among the technical and agricultural high schools while the Observer, published by Dunbar High School of Washington, D. C., gained similar notice among the high schools numbering over 1,500 students.

The gradings thus released included 860 publications of various kinds representing high schools, preparatory schools and academies from every section of the country.

White Editor Will Survey Negro Press

NEW YORK, May 26 — Editor Marlen E. Pew of the newspaper trade magazine, "Editor and Publisher," Times Square, has written Floyd J. Calvin, feature editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, consenting to look over copies of several Negro newspapers with a view of offering constructive criticism of newspaper work in the Negro field. Mr. Calvin wrote Mr. Pew that he would furnish him copies of the papers if he would read them and offer suggestions for improvement. Mr. Pew replied on May 11: "If you wish to send me some of the Negro papers I will look them over and give you such advice and criticism as may occur to me. Of course I am interested in your movement." Mr. Calvin had told Mr. Pew he was interested in creating a greater spirit of craft-consciousness among Negro editors and publishers.

Mr. Calvin has supplied Mr. Pew with a list of papers for the week of May 14. In a letter accompanying the papers he urged Mr. Pew to publish his findings in hi scolumn, "Shoptalk at Thirty," in "Editor and Publisher." Mr. Calvin had the co-operation of James W. Brown, Jr., promotion manager of "Editor and Publisher," in getting Mr. Pew to agree to make the survey. Mr. Brown said he thought it would be a fine thing if Mr. Pew would make the survey and personally urged him to do it.

As soon as Mr. Pew's comments are ready they will be released to the press.

Inter-State Tattler, Harlem's "Town Topics," Quits Field

(Special to the AFRO)

NEW YORK—As the guillotine was to the necks of the French nobility—after the Revolution got going and the bastile had fallen—so Rikers Island now looms on the ast horizon of many a metropolitan newspaper—more or less. Rikers Island is the potters' field of all New York City rubbish.

Most recent publication to reach the Rikers ferry-slip at East 135th Street is the Interstate Tattler, the 11-year-old composite "Town-Topic"-"Billboard-Clipper" newspaper of Harlem. Harlem, incidentally, is noted for its compositeness. Not infrequently one notices a lone window on which is painted the sign each of a dentist, law firm, truckman, realtor, insurance solicitor The Tattler office also contains a sub postal station, book-store, office of the Harlem Branch N.A.A.C.P., or to put it the other way, the sub postal station also includes Tattler, etc.

Tattler's demise is largely regretted. Its mortal wound was inflicted by its political editor, U. S. Poston, according to an interview with Bennie Butler, publisher, by a representative of another Harlem weekly. Mr. Poston is a brother of the Poston who went to Russia with a group to film a picture of African life—in Harlem, and, according to Publisher-Editor Butler, had assured him of getting all possible advertising from the Democratic National and State Committees for the Tattler—only to fool him at the eleventh hour and endeavor to get out a campaign paper of Poston's own to be known as "the Campaign Flash." And thus it was that Campaign Flash settled Tattler's hash.

But up to now there has been no Flash, and with but five weeks or so to Election Day, those in the know assert it will leave its would-be publisher also short o' hash, as the Democrats are said to be sorta short o' cash and ain't puttin' out nothin' on season hustlin' this year. It is said the Street Cleaning Department employees are quite elated, as all rubbish has to pas through them en route to Rikers and two or three of Poston's campaign sheets still are smoulderin over there, along with the Nationa News, which blew up in the gratuitous onslaught of Consumers' Cooperatives upon C.M.A. Stores Inc.

Negroes at the polls. But we think Mr. Ziff is presuming too much when he counts on the undivided allegiance of the Negro press.

For a decade W. B. Ziff has been seeking to monopolize the Negro newspaper advertising field. In nearly every city of large Negro population, particularly in the North, he has formed alliance with some one race publication to act as its national representative. To serve as the sole advertising agent of a single newspaper in a community is his prerogative. Both morally and legally he is within his rights. To expatiate on the "pulling power" of his favorite newspaper is perfectly legitimate. But it is unfair to the public, the advertiser and publications not on his list when he assumes the role of dictator and undertakes to say to the advertiser who is and who is NOT worthy of advertising copy.

No exception is taken to Ziff representing publications which enter into an agreement with him, but he is guilty of a vicious and high-handed practice if he gives out misinformation concerning newspapers with which he has no official connection. So unethical have become some of the so-called Ziff sheets that they carry on a campaign of detraction and fabrication against their contemporaries, little knowing that in knocking others they are injuring themselves and the Negro press in general.

The New York Age has had business dealings with W. B. Ziff, but years ago it was deemed inadvisable to tie up with him on a large scale because of exactions demanded which we considered unreasonable. The chief one was that the Ziff office not only receive large commissions on the business it brought in, but it be paid in like proportion for any and all other advertising coming into the New York Age from other sources. Publishers and editors who at the time praised us on our display of independence have since enrolled under the Ziff banner.

Are Negro publishers and editors incapable of successfully conducting a cooperative advertising campaign for National business? Can it be true that someone outside of the race is more competent and powerful to represent them as spokesman? Are they incapable of intelligently and impressively interpretating the Negro press and its advantages to the advertiser?

At the recent smoker of publishers and editors in New York one speaker told of a Presidential aspirant making an offer of $100,000 through Ziff for the support of certain Negro newspapers, which was supposed to have been contemptuously spurned. Regardless as to whether such a proposition were really made and turned down, here we have a hypothetical case of an attempt to reach the Negro voter by directly connecting the spokesman only. That such a plan is fraught with grave danger is obvious.

The New York Age has long looked with misgivings upon any scheme tending to monopolize and dominate the Negro advertising market by any single agency. Such a dictatorship would be helpful only to a chosen few, and besides might result in an attempt to influence and dominate the news and editorial columns of our newspapers, in fact, indirectly own them and control their policies.

As we do not approve of Mr. Ziff's methods of dealing with the Negro press we cannot consistently enthuse over his candidacy for the nomination to Congress.

Having grown wealthy as advertising representative of Negro newspapers, he is more indebted to the race than it is to him.

School Publications Win Press Ratings

4-2-32

At least two school papers published by colored high schools received favorable mention in the grading announced last week by the Columbia University Scholastic Press Association. The Considers Echo, published monthly by the Bordentown Manual Training School at Bordentown, N. J. won second place award among the technical and agricultural high schools while the Observer, published by Dunbar High School of Washington, D. C., gained similar notice among the high schools numbering over 1,500 students.

The gradings thus released included 860 publications of various kinds representing high schools, preparatory schools and academies from every section of the country.

White Editor Will Survey Negro Press

Courier
5-29-32
Pittsburgh,

NEW YORK, May 26 — Editor Marlen E. Pew of the newspaper trade magazine, "Editor and Publisher," Times Square, has written Floyd J. Calvin, feature editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, consenting to look over copies of several Negro newspapers with a view of offering constructive criticism of newspaper work in the Negro field. Mr. Calvin wrote Mr. Pew that he would furnish him copies of the papers if he would read them and offer suggestions for improvement. Mr. Pew replied on May 11: "If you wish to send me some of the Negro papers I will look them over and give you such advice and criticism as may occur to me. Of course I am interested in your movement." Mr. Calvin had told Mr. Pew he was interested in creating a greater spirit of craft-consciousness among Negro editors and publishers.

Mr. Calvin has supplied Mr. Pew with a list of papers for the week of May 14. In a letter accompanying the papers he urged Mr. Pew to publish his findings in hi scolumn, "Shoptalk at Thirty," in "Editor and Publisher." Mr. Calvin had the co-operation of James W. Brown, Jr., promotion manager of "Editor and Publisher," in getting Mr. Pew to agree to make the survey. Mr. Brown said he thought it would be a fine thing if Mr. Pew would make the survey and personally urged him to do it.

As soon as Mr. Pew's comments are ready they will be released to the press.

Inter-State Tattler, Harlem's "Town Topics," Quits Field

Afro-American
5-29-32

(Special to the AFRO)

NEW YORK—As the guillotine was to the necks of the French nobility—after the Revolution got going and the bastile had fallen—so Rikers Island now looms on the east horizon of many a metropolitan newspaper—more or less. Rikers Island is the potters' field of all New York City rubbish.

Most recent publication to reach the Rikers ferry-slip at East 135th Street is the Inter-State Tattler, the 11-year-old composite "Town-Top-ic"-"Billboard-Clipper" newspaper of Harlem. Harlem, incidentally, is noted for its compositeness. Not infrequently one notices a lone window on which is painted the sign each of a dentist, law firm, truckman, realtor, insurance solicitor The Tattler office also contains a sub postal station, book-store, office of the Harlem Branch N.A.A.C.P., or to put it the other way, the sub postal station also includes Tattler, etc.

Tattler's demise is largely regretted. Its mortal wound was inflicted by its political editor, U. S. Poston, according to an interview with Bennie Butler, publisher, by a representative of another Harlem weekly. Mr. Poston is a brother of the Poston who went to Russia with a group to film a picture of African life—in Harlem, and, according to Publisher-Editor Butler, had assured him of getting all possible advertising from the Democratic National and State Committees for the Tattler—only to fool him at the eleventh hour and endeavor to get out a campaign paper of Poston's own to be known as "the Campaign Flash." And thus it was that Campaign Flash settled Tattler's hash.

But up to now there has been no Flash, and with but five weeks or so to Election Day, those in the know assert it will leave its would-be publisher also short o' hash, as the Democrats are said to be sorta short o' cash and ain't puttin' out nothin' on season hustlin' this year. It is said the Street Cleaning Department employees are quite elated, as all rubbish has to pass through them en route to Rikers and two or three of Poston's campaign sheets still are smoulderin over there, along with the Nationa News, which blew up in the gratuitous onslaught of Consumers' Co operatives upon C.M.A. Stores Inc.

Newspapers and Magazines—1932

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW ISSUE NEGRO NUMBER

Journal
5-4-32

New York, June 3—A special Negro number is being issued this month by the Birth Control Review of which Mrs. Stella Hanau is editor. Officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cooperated with Mrs. Hanau in obtaining contributors to the number.

Among those whose articles appear in it are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Charles S. Johnson, George Schuyler, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Dr. W. G Alexander Elmer A. Carter and others

Problems of Negro health, provisions for contraceptive information, and the present status of the Negro birth rate are fully discussed by authoritative writers..

This issue is one of a series of special numbers published by the Review. Other subjects have been: The Churches and Birth Control. Child Welfare and Birth Control. The Doctors and Birth Control, Social Work and Birth ontrol.

The magazine is located at 152 Madison Avenue New York City.

Three Functions Of a Newspaper

Amsterdam News
3-31-32
New York City
New York.

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS The Amsterdam News has sought to conduct itself in a manner calculated to earn the respect and confidence of its readers. How well we have succeeded in doing this is attested by the fact that we have more than three times the number of readers we had ten years ago.

As "a private enterprise whose principal business is service to the public," three of our principal functions are:

TO PRINT THE NEWS,
TO INTERPRET AND COMMENT ON IT, AND
TO SERVE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The last named is as much a part of our function as the two which precede it: for without Advertising the modern newspaper either could not live, or it would be compelled to charge much more money for its product than it charges. For instance, without Advertising The Amsterdam News would cost the reader nearly twice as much money per copy.

We would not knowingly accept a fraudulent piece of Advertising any more than we would knowingly publish a fraudulent piece of News. We want you to have as much confidence in our Advertisers as you have in us. We want it to be profitable for Advertisers to use us as an Advertising Medium, for that is a part of our function which enables us to serve you. In going to our Advertisers we want you to proclaim proudly that you saw their Advertisement in The Amsterdam News and that publication in our columns is a recommendation to pay to patronize them.

You want the service or article advertised; the Advertiser wants your patronage, and The Amsterdam News wants both of you to be satisfied with your expenditure for advertising and the service or article advertised. We do not ask that you buy the thing you do not want, or that you pay more for an article than it is worth; but, all things being equal, we want you to patronize our Advertisers whenever it is possible for you to do so, which after all, is an expression of your confidence in us, and which will help us to discharge our function as a public service medium.

—THE AMSTERDAM NEWS.

Newspapers and Magazines-1932

North Carolina.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS

Has Just Awakened To The Significance
Of The SCOTTSBORO ISSUE And Gone Into
Furious Outbursts

Asks Governor of North Carolina to Take
Hand in Management of CONTEMPO

LOCAL ADVERTISING COMPLETELY CUT

The Gastonia N. C. Daily Gazette's item that "CONTEMPO is nasty, vile, common, filthy . . . " and some ten other adjectives brings from

Sinclair Lewis

"If nothing else would make me subscribe, the charming praise of CONTEMPO from the *Gastonia Daily Gazette* would make me."

FOR CONTINUED VIGOR, PUNGENCY
AUDACITY

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

CONTEMPO

$1.50 the Year

Newspapers and Magazine—1932

TENNESSEE.

Dawkins Bankruptcy Exposes Tactics Of Herald Promoters.

East Tennessee News
10-6-32 Knoxville, Tenn.

Promoters of Weekly Newspaper Heavily Involved As One of Leaders Resorts To Bankrupt Court—Debts to Banks, Business Concerns and Individuals

The public is given a vivid insight into the unsuccessful efforts of a group of local Negroes to operate a weekly newspaper—the Knoxville Herald—following the filing of a schedule of debts by Pinkney William Dawkins, member of the city schools faculty, and one of the leaders in the movement to publish the Herald. Dawkins' debts as outlined in his schedule, show that he is involved more than $13,500, and his endorsers on notes in two or more banks, together with those who borrowed money with Dawkins' endorsement include practically all of the would-be publishers.

Bought Linotype Machine

One of the items listed in Dawkins' schedule of debts is a Chancery Court judgment for $615 in favor of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., as his part in the purchase of a typesetting machine for which Herman Daves, W. C. Kennedy and others signed personal notes to secure payment. Suits have been instituted in Chancery to collect from the others who signed the notes. The $615 represents only Dawkins' share in the debt for the machine.

Borrowed From Cansler

The first item listed by Dawkins is a debt for $300 due Charles W. Cansler, this debt being secured by a mortgage on household goods and woodworking machinery in his shop at 319 Douglas street. Cansler was also one of the Herald organizers and served as editor of the publication for several months.

Property Heavily In Debt

To the Volunteer Building and Loan Association Dawkins owed $4,000 on house and lot No. 231, located on Douglas street, and $1,000 on lot No. 230, adjoining.

Owes City National $3,000

The C. I. T. Corporation holds a title-retained contract on one Hudson sedan and Dawkins lists this debt as $117.50, while the City National Bank holds mortgages on the same Douglass street property under mortgage to the Volunteer Building and Loan Association, and this amount is listed as $3,000. The total of mortgages on the very modest property, as shown by the schedule, indicates that Dawkins borrowed $8,000 on this property.

Other debts listed by Dawkins are: Family Loan Society, $150; A. B. Reid, $40; Southern Industrial Corporation, note for $90 endorsed by E. R. Taylor, R. L Chambers, and S. M Draper Taylor is a teacher in the Austin High School; Chambers is superintendent of the Knoxville Colored Orphanage, and Draper is a dentist

An amount totaling $1,500 is due J. L. Dawkins, of 230 North 59th Street, Philadelphia, while local business houses will come in for their share of the debacle, including Woodruff Hardware Co., $80; Wright-Cruze Hardware Co., $30; S. H. George & Son, merchandise, $12.50; Irby Ragsdale, insurance, $45; Adams-Nelson, Chicago, $15.58; Theron Wilson, attorney's fee, $25; A. B. Reid, (postman), $50.

Endorsed Notes

Dawkins claims that he endorsed a note for W. C. Kennedy on the Holston-Union National Bank for the sum of $510, along with J. H. Presnell. Dee Buchanan and S. M. Draper Kennedy was president of the Herald Publishing Company at first and was succeeded by Dr J. H. Presnell. Buchanan, a caddy at Cherokee Country Club, and Dr. S. M. Draper were among the paper's promoters.

Another note for $60 on the Southern Industrial Bank was endorsed for James Nance and along with Dawkins, Herman Lutie and Floyd Holland are named as the endorsers.

Still another note in favor of W. C. Kennedy for the enormous sum of $2,500 was endorsed by Dawkins, J. H. Daves, R. L Chambers. S M. Draper and J. H Presnell, and $1,800 of this amount is claimed yet due the City National Bank. Daves was also one of the ring-leaders in the Herald movement and is a member of the faculty at Knoxville College.

Lists Real Estate

Dawkins listed as his real estate houses and lots at 309 and 319 Douglass street, and gave as their value $4,750, while he valued a lot on Doll street at $75 He states that one lot of accounts due him will amount to $635, while he has one insurance policy with the Interstate Life Insurance Company with no cash surrender value.

Assigns Salary

In order to enable him to file his papers in bankrupt court Dawkins transferred and assigned all money due him by the city for teaching to A. E. Mitchell member of the Board of Education, together with other assets set forth in the schedule. Out of this his attorney, together with filing and publication fees, were to be paid.

Dawkins claims exemption of his household goods, automobile, work tools and homestead rights as provided by law

Newspapers and Magazines-1932

SAN ANTONIO REGISTER HAS FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Courier

SAN ANTONIO Tex., Mar. 31.—(CNS)—The first anniversary of the San Antonio Register, prominent local weekly here, will be celebrated with the publication of the issue of April 8th. The paper, serving the needs of the large Negro population in the southwestern section of the state, has enjoyed a rapidly growing circulation, having now a certified circulation of 6,000. 4-2-32

Valmo C. Bellinger, prominent Negro leader in the "Lone Star State," is president and treasurer of the publishing company; and Jasper T. Duncan is editor and general manager.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S FORMER SON-IN-LAW, NOW AN EDITOR, IN TROUBLE

Courier Interracial Co. 11-14-32

DALLAS, Tex., Apr. 14.—W. Sidney Pittman, editor of the Brotherhood Eyes, is again out of the law, and religious and social circles of the city are being shaken to their foundation as result of the filing of a criminal libel charge against Pittman.

Pittman, former son-in-law of the late Booker T. Washington, and once a noted Negro architect, was brought before the bar upon complaint of Rev. J. R. Plumber, pastor of Greater Shiloh Baptist Church, who alleges himself the victim of one of the editor's attacks.

The pastor alleged and District Attorney William McCraw made it part of the libel charge—that pastor, wife and church were all libelled by allegations of moral turpitude made in an article headed "Mud Bottom Wiggletails," in the February 27th issue of the paper.

Five other Negro pastors have declared war on "Brotherhood Eyes," which appears weekly, and complained to the district attorney that the paper is wrecking their churches and corrupting the moral ideas of the Negro youths.

District Attorney McCraw authorized filing of the libel complaint against Pittman and told Noah Roark, white attorney for Rev. Plummer, he would turn the whole prosecution over to him. This is said to be the first charge of this kind since 1904.

THE INFORMER DESERVES AID

Informer

There is a saying that during this day and time it is wise for an institution to toot its own horn. While not given to newspaper praise for itself, The Informer desires to pluck a flower from the field of journalism this week and place before the people some information on its achievements and infinite possibilities, and ask for the support it thinks it deserves.

The Informer has been in the making for fourteen years. During this length of time it has covered considerable territory. But it has not obtained the goal it set out to reach. Its future, like that of the Negro race which it has sworn to serve, is yet to be.

If all Negroes in Houston and Texas alone, who witness every day, the treatment accorded them in the white press, would throw to The Informer their whole hearted support, this publication would rival the success of the largest weekly paper produced by Negroes. 8-13-32

The Houston Informer, representing a consolidation of The Houston Sentinel and The Texas Freeman and The Houston Informer, is one of the largest and oldest papers published in the state of Texas. Founded a few years ago, it has grown by leaps and bounds, until today it can humbly state that it is a reputable and substantial institution, with one of the most complete physical plants to be found in the South.

Houston Leader

A large staff of trained people assist each week in bringing The Informer before the public. The Informer modestly cites the following achievements as belonging to its crown:

It fought the nefarious Ku Klux Klan from birth to death.

It has consistently fought for the right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries in the state of Texas.

It bore the financial expenses involved in the filing of a brief as amicus curiae in the case of Dr. L. A. Nixon against officials of the Democratic party in the Lone Star State. This case was won before the United States Supreme Court on May 2, 1932.

Its owners have given more time and service than any other similar enterprise in the state to the cause of civic justice for Negro citizens.

It has aided in the only survey made here of Negro conditions.

It has encouraged athletics both in high schools and colleges.

It has supported every measure and every effort for the uplift and advancement of the Negro race and the civic improvement of Houston, Harris County and the state of Texas.

It has furnished steady employment to approximately twenty people at its office and plant, and employment to approximately seventy-five agents and reportorial representatives.

It has done all that a newspaper is supposed to do: it has dedicated itself to the service of the people.

Given a few years more in which to work out some of its plans, the publishers feel certain that The Informer will develop all of the great possibilities that presently seem open in the field of Texas Negro journalism. Truckling to no influence, The Informer earns its support from its advertising revenue and subscriptions, but in order to work out its ideals, it needs the additional support of the Negroes of Texas and other localities. Help build your paper.

The Negro Press Informer Is Called To Meet

11-19-32

Fort Worth.—The second annual session of the Texas Negro Press Association, organized at Beaumont November 27, 1931, will convene here this year in connection with the Colored Teachers' State Association, on November 25, 1932. All officers and employees engaged in journalistic work in the state are urgently requested to attend this meeting. Among other things the constitution and by-laws for the press will be considered and a formal program will be rendered. Houston

Prof. W. H. Burnett, distinguished educator, orator and publicist, Terrell; and Valmo Bellinger, noted capitalist and publisher of the San Antonio Register, San Antonio, have been selected as leading speakers on the program.

History was made in Negro journalism when the Association of Texas Negro Newspapers was organized here last Sunday, with the Houston Defender, the Dallas Express, San Antonio Register, and The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman as the original roster of members. These four newspapers constitute the outstanding Negro papers of Texas, and may in a very real sense be said to constitute the mouth-piece of the nearly one million Negroes of the state. The Defender was represented by C. F. Richardson, Sr., editor, and C. F. Richardson, Jr., vice president and secretary; the Express was represented by W. H. Pace, managing editor; the Register was represented by T. J. Duncan, editor and general manager; and The Informer and Freeman was represented by S. B. Williams, president; Carter W. Wesley, treasurer and general manager, and J. Alston Atkins, editor.

Promptly at 10:30 o'clock a. m., as agreed upon in advance by the newspapers concerned in calling the meeting, these representatives gathered at the office of The Informer and Freeman for the purpose of discussing together the problems and opportunities facing the Negro newspapers of Texas, and of working out ways and means for rendering a larger service to their readers and advertisers. In the round table talks which followed the opening of the meeting it was the general opinion of the representatives present that greater progress could be made and more efficient and satisfactory service rendered through a program of cooperation on the part of the Houston Defender, the Dallas Express, San Antonio Register, and The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, than through a program of merely individual effort and striving.

While the four Texas Negro newspapers named made up the original roll of the membership of the association, it was decided that the purpose of the association would not be selfish or exclusive, so far as other Negro newspapers in Texas are concerned; and a motion prevailed that such other Texas Negro newspapers as made application for membership and met the requirements of the association would be admitted to membership.

The official name chosen for the new organization is, Association of Texas Negro Newspapers, and the following officers were elected: C. F. Richardson, president; W. H. Pace, vice president; J. Alston Atkins, executive secretary, and Valmo C. Bellinger, treasurer.

The association will meet regularly, the next meeting having been set for Sunday, January 8, 1933, in San Antonio. From time to time the meetings of the association will be carried to the various cities of the state where there are either members of the association or the association has business interests. This policy will be pursued not only as a means of suiting the convenience of the respective Texas Negro newspapers that may be members of the association but also for the purpose of giving the members of the association an opportunity in a united way to view at first hand the problems of the readers and advertisers and general public which the association is organized to serve.

Never before in the history of the state have the Texas Negro newspapers come together in this way for the protection and advancement of their mutual interests and for the rendering of a larger public service and it was the unanimous opinion of the newspaper men who attended this first meeting of the Association of Texas Negro Newspapers that a new day was dawning not only for the Texas Negro newspapers themselves, but especially for their readers and advertisers.

Newspapers and Magazine - 1932

Virginia.

THE PLANET'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Planet

1-1-1932

Richmond, Va.

The next issue of this paper will mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of The Richmond Planet, the oldest Negro newspaper in the United States of America. This edition is dedicated to the progress of the Richmond Negro and in the 24 pages an attempt has been made to review the history of this people "Up from Slavery." It has been a pleasure to undertake this big task. We hope our readers will like it, for it is The Planet's birthday party.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1932

Virginia

LAY CONTROL OF CATHOLIC FED. IS OPPOSED

New Magazine Not The Official Organ Of Association

HAMPTON, Va.—The new "Interracial Review" which has been published for the past two months in place of "The Chronicle" by the Rev. William N. Markoe, white, of St. Louis, Mo., is not the official organ of the National Catholic Federation for the Promotion of Better Race Relations, Dr. T. W. Turner, president of the organization, has announced.

"As a matter of fact," declared Dr. Turner, "the paper is claimed to be the property of Father Markoe. The Chronicle, at his request, was accepted as the federation's organ about four years ago and has been largely endorsed and supported by its members.

Announcement Premature

"Whether or not the federation desires to adopt the new journal is a matter for future consideration, but any such announcement now is premature."

Dr. Turner, who is head of the biology department of Hampton Institute and has been president of the Catholic federation for eight years, explained that he issued his statement for the information of the numerous readers of the Chronicle who are making inquiries as to

Newspapers and Magazines - 1932

West Indies.

Publishes New Monthly

Afro-American
Baltimore Md

MARCUS GARVEY

BY DAVIS LEE

Marcus Garvey, originator of the Back-to-Africa movement and founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and countless other enterprises, has added another venture to the list. It is "The Blackman," a monthly magazine. 12-24-32

Mr. Garvey founded a weekly sometime ago under the same name. He likewise founded the New Jamacian. Both papers folded after a brief existence. The Negro World, official organ of the U.N.I.A., which he founded in 1917, suspended publication in August, 1932, after fifteen years of continuous publication.

The Blackman, which is being published as a monthly for international circulation, takes the place of the Negro World as the official organ of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Mr. Garvey is the editor of the new magazine which is published at Kingston, Jamaica.